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FOURTEEN PAGES — ONE RIYAL



DIPLOMATIC QUARTER: Dr. Muhammad ibn Abdul Aziz Al-Sheikh, director general of the Higher Committee for the Diplomatic Quarter Project, describing the preliminary model for Riyadh's diplomatic enclave to Crown Prince Fahd and Riyadh Governor Prince Salman Saturday. (Story on page two)

Khomeini not satisfied

Shah appoints regency council

TEHRAN, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — The Shah of Iran, said to have cautioned his generals against staging a military coup, has selected a regency council to represent the crown when he goes abroad to appease religious and political foes seeking his dethronement, a court official confirmed Saturday.

The official said the names

of council members would not be announced until the Shah's departure on an extended vacation, expected in a few days.

Under the constitution, the regency council must include the Prime Minister, Shahpour Bakhtiar, the president of two houses of parliament, the chief justice of the supreme court and "four knowledgeable per-

sons well versed in the affairs of state."

The Iranian newspaper "Kayhan" said the four included an air forces chief of staff, General Gharabgahi, president of the National Iranian Oil Co., Abdullaht Ertezam, and two former ministers — Saeed Jafri, Tehrani and Muhammed Varasteh.

The Shah's chief religious opponent, pressing for the monarch's overthrow, meanwhile denounced the regency council and formed what an aide described as the "Islamic Council of Revolution" to prepare a provisional government.

The capital was the scene of the largest peaceful anti-Shah demonstration since hundreds of thousands of protesters took part in last month's "referendum in the streets."

According to Iran's state radio, 400,000 persons took part in Saturday's open-air rally marking the reopening of Tehran university and five other colleges shut down because of anti-Shah agitation since last June. (See story on page three).

A highly placed source loyal to the Shah said the monarch had met earlier in the week with the country's top military leaders who had offered to unleash Iran's 430,000-man armed forces to restore absolute monarchy.

The source, who refused to be identified, said the monarch emphatically told the generals that he would rather go abroad than risk resumption of the violence that already has cost more than 1,500 lives during the last year.

The Shah's opponents, led by exiled Ayatollah Khomeini, maintained the monarch's supporters were still actively plotting a coup.

Bakhtiar, meanwhile, went before the 60-member senate, the upper house of parliament, to seek a vote of confidence for his new civilian government. He repeated the pledge he made Thursday before the 268-member lower house, the Majlis, to cut off Iranian oil supplies to Israel and South Africa, dissolve the secret police, Savak, release political prisoners, free unneeded foreign workers and closely cooperate with the country's religious leaders.

The two votes were expect-

(Continued on back page)

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (Agencies)

— A Radical Palestine resistance organization said Saturday night three of its commandos killed a large number of Israelis before they themselves were killed after taking hostages in the northern Israeli town of Maalot.

The military leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), Mamdouh Nofal, told a press conference the operation, starting at dawn Saturday, had been a success.

The DFLP said earlier its commandos had taken over a building in Maalot, seven kms south of the Israeli border and threatened to blow up its 250 inmates unless 10 Palestinians were freed from Israeli jails.

Nofal said the Israeli forces stormed the Maalot guest house Saturday morning after the three Palestinians had been taken off an earlier attack.

"A fierce battle followed with various types of weapons," he said. "A large number of troops and hostages were killed or wounded," he said.

"Our men used their explosives and all their ammunition."

Saturday's raid—the first of its kind for over nine months

Travellers arriving in Sidon from south-west Lebanon said three Israeli vehicles crossed into Lebanon Saturday and took up positions in hills near Naqoura, on the Mediterranean coast close to the Israeli-Lebanon frontier.

Maalot was the scene of a 1974 DFLP raid in which three commandos and 26 Israelis were killed.

The latest fighting broke out in the early afternoon at the museum quarter which divides Beirut into western and eastern sectors.

The Syrian command and the militias accused each other of provoking the gun battle.

Subsequently, fighting spread to five neighborhood quarters, with the two sides using artillery, mortar and machine guns, witnesses said.

In the worst incident reported, a spokesman for the right-wing National Liberal Party (NLP) said a Syrian mortar shell exploded in a vacant lot where 12 boys were playing soccer. "Two were killed instantly and the 10 others were badly injured," claimed spokesman Rudolph Paulkevitch.

The report could not immediately be verified by police.

Witnesses reported residents of the eastern neighborhoods of Ashrafieh, Furn El

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — The United States is launching a new drive to get the stalled Middle East peace talks going again, the State Department said Saturday.

Tom Reaston, special Middle East envoy Alfred Atherton and the Department's legal adviser, Herbert Hansell, would fly to Jerusalem and Cairo next week to discuss disputed terms of the treaties worked out at the Camp David summit.

Reaston said it was too early to tell when a higher level meeting would take place, but that the trip would be a step toward it. He stressed that Egypt and Israel have both said they want to resume talks.

"We are now at the stage of exploring ways to do this, that will give the negotiations the best chance of success," he said.

Earlier in the day, Egyptian Prime Minister Mustapha Khalil said in Khartoum that a U.S. move on resumption of the peace treaty talks is expected but there are certain steps which must be taken before they resume, Cairo Radio reported from the Sudanese capital.

Khalil, who arrived in Khartoum to attend meetings of a joint committee on integration

(Continued on back page)

— came on the eve of a top-level Palestinian conference in Damascus which is expected to endorse militant calls for stepped-up commando activity inside the Jewish state.

Nofal said the raid had been timed to coincide with the Damascus gathering and thus focus attention on the military situation inside Israel.

Israeli Version

According to the Israeli, the raid was thwarted Saturday morning when the three commandos were shot dead in a gunbattle.

DFLP spokesman

— The DFLP spokesman

— said the commandos had been

carrying large quantities of

"sabotage material".

Also found on their bodies

were letters addressed to the

Israeli government threatening

to kill potential hostages unless Palestinian commandos in

Israeli jails were freed.

Corridors of the guest house

were strewn with broken glass

and walls were pitted with bullet holes.

massive manhunt in the northern region.

Ben-Gal said the commandos were carrying large quantities of "sabotage material".

The commander of the military northern command, Maj. Gen. Avigdor Ben-Gal, said the commandos had managed to capture some hostages but abandoned them as soon as the shooting began.

Ben-Gal said the commandos slipped into Israel three days ago. A hole they cut in a fence marking the Lebanese-Israeli frontier prompted a

(Continued on back page)

Injures 73

Beirut shelling kills 18

BEIRUT, Jan. 13 (Agencies)

— At least 18 persons were killed and 73 wounded when Syrian troops blasted eastern districts of Beirut with tanks, rockets and heavy artillery Saturday, hospital sources said.

They said the casualty toll was high because many civilians had returned to the city since the last major clashes between the Syrians and right-wing Lebanese militias three months ago.

The latest fighting broke out in the early afternoon at the museum quarter which divides Beirut into western and eastern sectors.

The Syrian command and the militias accused each other of provoking the gun battle.

Subsequently, fighting spread to five neighborhood quarters, with the two sides using artillery, mortar and machine guns, witnesses said.

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The report could not immediately be verified by police.

Witnesses reported residents of the eastern neighborhoods of Ashrafieh, Furn El

Shubak and Ain Rummanah

rushed to basement shelters for the first time in four months.

Loudspeaker vans toured the stricken areas urging the population to brave Syrian fire to donate blood for the wounded in various hospitals in the eastern sector.

The command of the Syrian-dominated Arab Detentive Forces said the violence stemmed from the arrest of a rightist

for "security reasons."

It said militia friends of Nasr opened fire on vegetable sellers and civilians near the Museum crossing point killing one man and injuring five others.

Ironically, the flare-up in Beirut came on the same day that Prime Minister Salim Hoss was in Damascus for talks with Syrian leaders on defusing the cycle of violence in Lebanon.

The NLP spokesman said Syrian forces gradually escalated the intensity of their fire on Christian neighborhoods over the course of three hours from rocket-propelled grenades to 82mm mortars to 120mm and 160mm mortars to multiple rocket launchers and then tank cannons. "This is tied up with the failure of Hoss' visit to Damascus," he claimed.

The NLP official accused the

(Continued on back page)

Ask asylum in Libya

Tunis Air pirates surrender

TUNIS, Jan. 13 (Agencies)

— Four hijackers who seized a Tunisian Boeing 727 on a flight to the Mediterranean holiday island of Djerba Friday, have given themselves up to Libyan authorities at Tripoli Airport, diplomats said Saturday.

The Libyan news agency Jana said the four had asked for political asylum in Libya.

Earlier the hijackers had freed the plane's 70 passengers — 24 of them West German — and the eight-man crew was later allowed to leave.

After negotiations which involved the Tunisian charge

d'affaires in Tripoli, the hijackers handed themselves over, the sources said. Three were Tunisian and one Libyan.

Tunisian authorities said Saturday they had asked for the extradition of the three Tunisians, Chadi Ayari, Chihab Dakhi and Abdessalam Ferchichi. It was not known whether the Libyans had arrested them.

But the hijacking took place on the fifth anniversary of the short-lived union of Libya and Tunisia, a cause which Libya says must be pushed with revolutionary zeal.

The agreement had been signed Jan. 12, 1974 by Muhammad Masmoudi, then Tunisian foreign minister and now one of the detained men whose release was demanded by the hijackers.

Although Tunisia disowned the project four days later the Libyans have never ceased to

push it. Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi said Sept. 1 that since he had been unable to persuade Tunisia's leaders to reconstitute unity we are compelled to find another method, that of popular revolution."

The hijackers seized the flight after it left Tunis at 7:30 p.m. Friday night. The plane was refused permission to land in Malta, was given clearance to stop in Tripoli to refuel and take on food. Two elderly Tunisian women were released there, aviation officials said.

The airliner took off again for Malta but when permission to land was again refused it returned to Tripoli where the passengers and finally the crew were freed.

Another plane with a crew of two was sent to Tripoli. Those passengers who wished to return to Tunis did so in one airport. The rest went to Djerba in the other.

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Cambodian army making vain last stand

BANGKOK, Jan. 13 (AP) — The Cambodian army, shattered by a Soviet-equipped Vietnamese invasion force, was making its last stand Saturday while some of its units were withdrawing into a rugged, mountainous area where analysts believe they will organize a guerrilla war.

Reliable Western sources said the northwestern city of Siem Reap, and possibly the ancient temples of Angkor, had fallen to a tank-led Vietnamese drive, but that Battambang, Cambodia's second largest city, was still under attack.

The pro-Hanoi regime in Phnom Penh, which claims it is doing all the fighting, announced that its officials had come to the area of Angkor to plan restoration of the centuries-old temples. The communists did not say whether these symbols of Cambodia's nationalism and pride had actually been captured.

The sources said an unknown number of the defeated troops were withdrawing southward from the embattled north to the Cardamom and Elephant mountain ranges of the southwest.

These ranges, which rise to heights of 2,000 meters, have been the traditional home of several rebel movements. They are near the coastline and afford the best routes of resupply if China, the backer of the toppled government, fulfills its promise of military aid.

(Continued on back page)

Petromin governor says

Saudi gas project will dwarf all others

By Elias Haddad

JEDDAH, Jan. 13 (R) — Saudi Arabia's projected gas gathering system will be seven times larger than any similar project in the world, Petromin Governor Dr. Abdul Hadi Taher said Saturday.

In an interview with "Al Medina" newspaper, Dr. Taher said production from the collection system will be in excess of 3.5 billion cubic feet per day upon completion in the mid-1980's compared to 500 million cubic feet from similar projects in Algeria, Qatar and Abu Dhabi.

Fahd inspects 1st designs for diplomatic area

RIYADH, Jan. 13 (SPA) — Crown Prince Fahd Saturday was shown preliminary models and designs for the capital's diplomatic quarter prepared by German consultants for the Higher Committee for the Diplomatic Project.

Earlier, Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs Prince Majed a German delegation of town planners which is visiting the Kingdom.

Aramco has been managing construction of the gas collection scheme since 1975, after studies by Texas Eastern Transmission of Houston.

Several other international companies are building the system led by Fluor Arabia limited, a partnership between Fluor Corp. of California and E.A. Juffali and Brothers of Saudi Arabia. Other firms involved are Ralph M. Parsons and Bechtel of California, Foster Wheeler of Houston, Redec-Daelim (a Saudi-South Korean joint venture) and Anicco and Safam, two Saudi-based companies.

Varied

Size and cost projections for the system have varied since 1975, and Western oil industry sources have reported the cost could rise to \$20 billion, but Dr. Taher told "Al-Medina" only that its cost will be in excess of \$12 billion.

In what is believed his first interview on the Saudi gas industry, the governor of the state oil company said that 90 per cent of the engineering work for "some projects" for the system. Others are 45 per cent complete.

In addition, 30 per cent of construction for certain plants of the gas scheme has been carried out.

Dr. Taher estimated Saudi Arabia's consumption of the

lion cubic feet of dry fuel gas or methane. The other systems will produce only liquefied methane (Liquefied Natural Gas).

The dry methane produced by the system will "meet the Kingdom's requirements for industry, power generation and desalination", he said. "It can also be used for planned petrochemical industries".

Exports

"The propane and butane are geared for export", he added.

The newspaper quoted him as saying that Petromin has begun exporting limited quantities of gas produced from the country's refineries as a first step into the world's gas market. By 1980-1982, exports will reach 13 million tons or 250,000 barrels a day.

Exports will make the system economically viable since local consumption could not justify the scale of the project — although local consumers will benefit from gas produced at half world prices.

SPA adds: There were 1169 industrial units in Saudi Arabia at the end of last year according to the director of the Jeddah's industrial estate.

The director said that the total investment in these plants was SR17,117,088 with a labor force of 6,1760.

Local briefs

● RIYADH, (SPA) — The Supreme Council for Higher Education in Gulf Arab countries meets here Sunday at the invitation of Deputy Education Minister Prince Khaled ibn Fahd.

● RIYADH, (SPA) — Dr. Ibrahim Ahmad Ubaid, deputy minister of Posts, Telegraph and Telecommunications, returned here Saturday after attending a preliminary meeting of Gulf PTT officials in preparation for the International Administrative Conference on Radio due to be held toward the end of the year. The conference convenes once every 20 years and is responsible for allocation frequencies.

● JEDDAH, — Dutch Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Hubert van Mispens tot Sevenaer was received by Sheik Salem Sunbul, chief of protocol at the ministry of foreign affairs, on arrival here Saturday to take up his posting.

● RIYADH, (SPA) — Director General of Youth Welfare, Prince Faisal ibn Fahd leaves Sunday for Bagdad to attend the second conference of Arab youth ministers.

Ibrahim Al-Qadi, deputy information minister for administration signed for the ministry.

Earlier, Deputy Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Khoja signed a contract for the distribution and collection of news published by the International Islamic News Agency (IINA).

SR42m

Aide signs 2-year TV upkeep deal

RIYADH, Jan. 13 (SPA) — A SR42 million contract was signed here Saturday between the Information Ministry and the National Beta Co. for two years maintenance of the Kingdom's television network.

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"A Consular Team of the Embassy of Pakistan Jeddah will "Insha Allah" visit Al-Khobar on 30th January 1979 and work in the Pakistan Community School, Al-Khobar from 10.00 A.M. to 12.30 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. to 7.30 P.M. daily."

DOLMENS: Dolmens sprout from the brackish landfill of Jeddah's Hamrah district—the summits of foundation piles for a new hotel.



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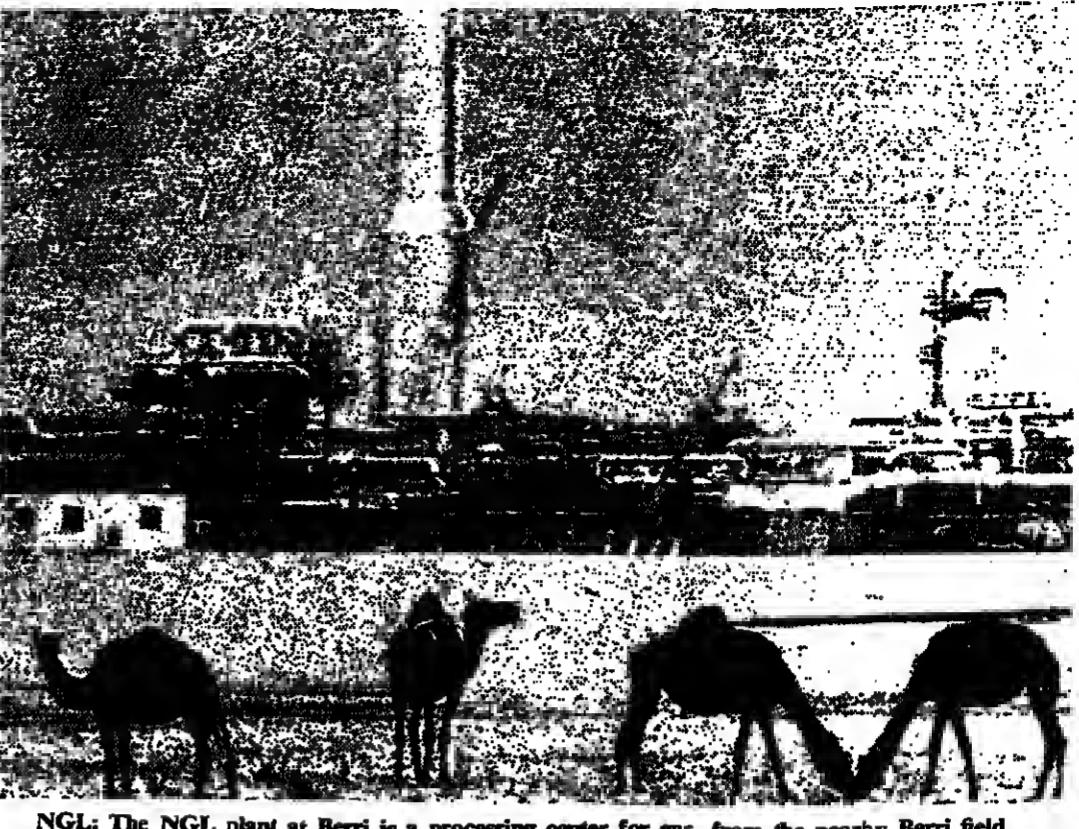
Army c-in-c leaves for U.K. talks today

By a Staff Reporter

JEDDAH, Jan. 13 — Armed Forces Chief of Staff Gen. Othman Al-Humaid leaves for London Sunday for an official visit to Britain at the invitation of Marshal of the Royal Air Force (RAF) Sir Neil Cameron.

During his five-day visit, Gen. Humaid will discuss general defense matters as well as work being carried out by British defense contractors including the state-owned Airwork Services' contract for training and support for the Royal Saudi Air Force (RSAF).

Gen. Humaid, who will be accompanied by British Embassy Military Attaché Col. Brian Lees will also follow up matters raised in Defense Minister's Prince Sultan's visit to London two years ago.



NGL: The NGL plant at Berri is a processing center for gas from the nearby Berri field.

Greece protests to U.S. on assistance to Turkey

ATHENS, Jan. 13 (AP) — Greece has officially warned the United States that it sees the proposed increase in American economic and military aid to Turkey as threatening the area's balance of power to Greece's disadvantage.

Government officials confirmed Saturday that Greek objections have been officially conveyed to the United States government.

A government announcement also said, "The economic aid considered to be given to Turkey to face its economic crisis is an issue which concerns Turkey and the countries which will help her. But as far as

the defense aid is concerned, Greece does not accept that it be altered in a way which would disturb the existing balance of power."

The Greek position was made public upon the departure from Ankara of United States Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, after a three-day visit to discuss American-Turkish relations and especially the question of Western aid to that country.

Christopher confirmed that American aid to Turkey in 1980 in military and economic credits would amount to \$300 million, and that Turkey would additionally be given surplus

American military equipment. Greek press reports, which have not been denied, have put this latter military surplus aid for 1980 at \$250 million.

By contrast, the American aid package for Greece for 1980 totals \$132 million.

Greek officials believe the large-scale economic aid is being given to Turkey as recognition of Ankara's growing strategic importance for the West in view of the situation in Iran. Christopher confirmed that at the recent Guadeloupe summit meeting, the leaders of West Germany, the United States, France and Britain pledged economic relief to Turkey. German press reports have put Turkey's immediate needs at \$4 billion to \$5 billion. An arms race and competition for foreign support has continued between the two countries, and Greece views Turkish economic needs as one way for the West to secure concessions from Ankara to end its occupation of northern Cyprus and in other Greek-Turkish disputes.

They are reported to have tried unsuccessfully to blow up two bridges leading out of the army garrison town of Asmara, surrounded by guerrillas a week ago.

The eight-month-old government has sent in armored cars and MiG aircraft against the guerrillas.

American diplomats in Athens said the United States government believed aid to Turkey was imperative in view of the Iranian situation.

Afghanistan rebels claim killing 100 in big ambush

PESHAWAR, Pakistan, Jan. 13 (R) — Afghan guerrillas fighting the pro-Communist regime in Kabul have ambushed a troop convoy in eastern Kamar Province and killed nearly 100 soldiers, exiled dissidents said here Saturday.

They said many soldiers drowned when the 17-tonne convoy ran into a night-time road block set up by the guerrillas beside a river. Seventy others were wounded.

The incident occurred just north of the city of Jalalabad four days ago.

But none will have to return

U.S.-Turkey prison treaty will swap 12

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (AP) — At least seven Turks in American prisons will have a chance to return home, and American prisoners in Turkish jails — five of them — can also be on their way home soon under a treaty announced by the State Department Friday.

All of the Americans in Turkish jails were sentenced on drug charges. Six of the Turks in American jails also were sentenced on drug charges. The other for bank robbery.

There are probably more than seven Turks scattered around prisons in the 50 states, but no figures on them are available in Washington.

Michael Abbell, who helped negotiate the treaty for the Department of Justice, said none of the prisoners will be compelled to return to his home country. One of the Americans in Turkey will face additional charges here if he does.

"No prison is a picnic, and generally the poorer the coun-

try the poorer the prison system," Abbell said. "But I think American prisoners in Turkey get better treatment than Turks do there."

He said three of the American prisoners in Turkey, two men and a woman, are in the prison at Adana, near U.S. Air Base that sends them food. Another is in Istanbul. He did not know the location of the fifth.

Abbell criticized the film "Midnight Express," which tells of an American who escapes from bad conditions in Turkish prisons. He called it "grossly inaccurate" and said it did not even accurately portray the book it was taken from.

"It didn't help the negotiations, either," he added.

Bud Abbell said he had not visited any Turkish prisons himself.

There were two rounds of negotiations, in August and October, accompanied by discussions of the film in the Turkish press. Warren Christo-

pher, U.S. deputy secretary of state, completed the agreement in Ankara earlier this week.

State Department spokesman Hodding Carter pointed out that the treaty would have to be ratified by the two governments before it goes into effect.

Then the American prisoners can be released, if they desire, to the custody of Attorney General Griffin Bell. Each will get a hearing before the U.S. Parole Commission to decide how much more time, if any, they will have to serve.

The United States already has similar treaties with Canada, Mexico, Bolivia and, since Thursday, Panama.

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Pentagon cancels order for 360 Harrier fighters

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — The Pentagon's cancellation of the proposed purchase of British Harrier jet fighters could endanger future cooperation in arms development between the United States, Britain and other NATO allies, government sources said.

Defense Secretary Harold Brown had informed Britain last week of his decision to cancel the \$4.7 billion purchase of 360 AV-8B Harriers because he believed the Marine Corps could not afford to buy them, the sources said.

They said his decision was not related to any possible British sale of the aircraft to China or to Britain's decision two years ago to withdraw from the purchase of an American radar surveillance plane by NATO countries.

America and Britain signed a memorandum of understanding three years ago in which they agreed to cooperate on arms development where possible.

"Although the plane would

have been built under license by McDonnell Douglas in St. Louis, Missouri, more than \$1 billion would have been spent in Britain on the purchase of Rolls Royce engines and other items, the sources said.

The marines already have 110 Harrier AV 8A's, an earlier model bought in the early 1970's which has been involved in 32 crashes in recent years.

Brown, the sources said, believes the U.S. Navy, which includes the Marine Corps, cannot afford a new fighter and still purchase other aircraft in sufficient numbers in coming years.

President Carter, the sources said, had co-curred in Brown's decision to cancel the purchase and cut from his coming 1980 budget \$203 million for development of the AV-8B.

The sources said there was only a slight chance the Marines and Britain would be able to get Brown to reverse the decision, and Congress

might be sympathetic.

Last year, Congress overrode a similar attempt by Brown to cut Harrier funds and approved \$173 million for the development and testing of two prototypes of the Vertical/Short Takeoff or Landing (V/STOL) plane.

"The AV-8B is the only viable (American) V/STOL program in progress. It is helping to pave the way for the future," the House of Representatives Appropriations Committee said in explaining Congress's position last year.

Many members of Congress feel that since the emphasis is on the U.S. Navy is moving to smaller aircraft carriers, advanced jump-jet fighters more suitable for such ships should be developed.

Carter recently turned down Navy pleas for a new 87,000-ton Kennedy class carrier, and instead approved a smaller 65,000-ton vessel.

The sources said the Navy, with the limited money available to it in future years, would be 300 aircraft short of

its 1982 goal of 1,500 planes if it developed and built the AV-8B.

Crashes of Harriers already in service with the Marines have been blamed on technical problems and difficulties in flying the complex plane.

Altogether 11 Marine airmen have been killed in the

accidents.

The reports met a grim response from the British aircraft industry, which conceived the West's only vertical lift warplane.

The Ministry of Defense had no comment.

Aircraft industry officials said privately that if the Ma-

rines failed to get the new warplane it would be a blow to British plane-makers.

But they added that the Marine Corps had a reputation for getting its own way.

If it really wanted the plane, it stood a good chance of reversing any decision made by Carter and Brown.

For a start, men who now enjoy exemptions because of the nature of their work must brace themselves to be called on to perform guard duty after work and during weekends, the statement said.

It was issued the day after Smith, confronted by white farmers with demands for action, said with unusual candor, "We don't have enough men."

Saturday, military headquarters announced two more white civilians, one a 65-year-old widow, had been killed by guerrillas.

The woman died in an attack on her home and a 50-year-old farmer was killed in an ambush, a communiqué said.

A total of 32 white civilians have been reported killed in the war in the past 44 days. More than 300 black civilians have died in the same period, according to official figures.

Saturday's communiqué also announced the death of nine black civilians, 11 guerrillas and one member of the security forces.

Perhaps no less seriously for the roots of the conflict, the government Friday assured Rhodesians that place names of the country will not be changed without local approval.

The ministry of local government said a law now before parliament specifies that a local council would have to give its approval before any name was changed.

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U.S. suspends arms deals with Taiwanese for 1 year

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — The United States has ordered a one-year suspension on new arms deals with Taiwan as part of the agreement for opening diplomatic relations with China, the State Department has said.

Harvey Feldman, who oversees U.S.-Taiwan relations, said the moratorium was ordered at the request of China. Taiwan was informed last month by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher that the opening of diplomatic ties with

The suspension does not affect some \$600-650 million in arms deliveries scheduled over the next several years, and new deals can be concluded after Dec. 31, he said at a routine State Department news briefing.

Department spokesman Hodding Carter, asked if this was the first disclosure of the moratorium, said the fact had been stated last month when President Carter announced the opening of diplomatic ties with

Mrs. Abzug removed from Carter's panel

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — President Carter has dismissed former Congresswoman Bella Abzug as co-chairwoman of his National Advisory Committee for Women.

White House officials said the committee, which Carter set up last year to advise him on women's issues, had been making critical comments about the president.

Carter met the 17 committee members for an hour Friday and Mrs. Abzug said afterwards he had been responsive to its suggestions for government action to help women.

But she was then called back into the White House and told she was being replaced because Carter thought her a poor leader.

White House officials said Mrs. Abzug, who gained a reputation during six years in the House of Representatives

as a strong and sometimes abrasive supporter of women's rights, had lectured the president on his responsibilities towards women.

They said other members of the committee had to convince her to make positive statements to reporters after the meeting.

Asked to describe her reaction to her dismissal, a White House aide said, "She was not pleased."

Mrs. Abzug, who gave up her House seat to stand unsuccessfully for the Senate in 1976 and has since failed to gain re-election to the house, was not available for comment.

She also failed to gain the Democratic nomination for the New York mayoralty election.

She was paid for her work on the committee but did not receive some expenses.

2 Concorde jets touch down to tumultuous Texas welcome

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 13 (R) — Two Concorde supersonic aircraft landed simultaneously at Dallas-Fort Worth Airport Friday to mark a new era of domestic U.S. flights for the Anglo-French jets.

The touchdown was watched by thousands of residents of the two cities who have welcomed the beginning of serv-

ices between Texas, Paris and London via Washington.

It was the first time that two Concorde had touched down together. There was some of the opposition to the noisy jets which had up the services by British Airways and Air France into New York for so long.

There were yellow roses

U.S. prints Robert Kennedy stamp

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — The Post Office has issued a new 15-cent stamp honoring the late Robert Kennedy. It bears a blue engraving of the former attorney-general in a thoughtful mood with his chin in his left hand. The picture is derived from a favorite family photograph.

Beat chess master and get \$50,000

ROTTERDAM, Jan. 13 (R) — A Dutch firm Friday offered \$50,000 to anyone who programs a computer to beat Professor Max Euwe, former president of the International Chess Federation, at his own game. The program must be drawn up during 1979 and the contest will consist of four matches.

Manila fetes Romulo's birthday

MANILA, Jan. 13 (R) — Messages of congratulations and honors poured into the Philippines Saturday to mark the 80th birthday Sunday of the country's veteran Foreign Minister Carlos Romulo, a founding father of the United Nations. President Ferdinand Marcos will present him with the highest rank of one of the country's top awards, the Gawad Mabini.

Brezhnev in Bulgaria for talks

VIENNA, Jan. 13 (R) — Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev arrived in Sofia for talks with Bulgarian leaders Saturday after a two-day train journey from Moscow. The reason for his trip was a mystery but Bulgaria is Moscow's closest ally and the talks coincide with the latest rift between Moscow and Peking over the Cambodian war.

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RECOVERING: John Wayne is apparently recovering after undergoing surgery late Friday to remove a malignant tumor in his stomach.

John Wayne survives 9-hour operation to remove stomach

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 13 (R) — John Wayne, known as "the Duke" and the "uncrowned king of Hollywood," had his stomach removed in a nine-hour operation because of cancer, a hospital spokesman said Saturday.

Wayne, 71, who also had his gallbladder removed Friday was described in satisfactory condition. He is expected to leave the hospital in two weeks.

The actor underwent open heart surgery only last April and part of his left lung was removed 14 years ago because of a cancerous growth.

A hospital spokesman said the six-foot-four-inch tall, slow-speaking Wayne, who has swelled his way through

more than 200 films as the tough-talking "good guy" was in satisfactory condition and his prospects of recovery were excellent.

Wayne, had gone into the operating theater at the University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) hospital for what was expected to be a two-hour gallbladder operation.

But as the hours ticked by doctors feared major complications. Thousands of well-wishers telephoned the hospital, including actress Elizabeth Taylor.

Then, after nine hours, a hospital spokesman said, "During the removal Mr. Wayne's gallstones and gallbladder, a low-grade malignant tumor of

the stomach was discovered which required a more extensive operation for its complete removal."

"Mr. Wayne tolerated the procedure well and the tumor was completely removed. His current condition is satisfactory. His prognosis is excellent," the hospital said.

The hospital spokesman said later Wayne's stomach had been completely removed.

"Many people are without stomachs and they function very well," he said, adding he expected Wayne would be able to leave the hospital in about two weeks.

Asked whether Wayne would ever appear in films again, a doctor said this depended on how he progressed.

Backlog of pressing problems

96th Congress may prove a headache for Carter

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R)

— The 96th United States Congress, more conservative after the November elections, opens Monday with the power to weaken U.S. security against Soviet nuclear attack.

SALT II is expected to be submitted to the Senate early this year. President Carter will need all his skills, honed in foreign policy battles in Congress last year, to win the two

years of office.

Pressing foreign policy and

economic problems have ac-

cumulated during the three

months since the Senate and

House of Representatives re-

cessed for the elections and

the holiday season.

Among the more sensitive

questions which must be de-

bated are "guns or butter,"

spending issues and the expec-

tation of Strategic Arms Limita-

Treaty with the Soviet Union.

Carter's pledge to increase

defense spending while cutting

back on social programs to

counter inflation has put him

at odds with the liberal wing of

his Democratic Party.

But at the same time SALT

thirds majority required for ratification.

The first business of all

435 members of the new House of Representatives and the 34

Senators who were elected last

November. Twenty of the

Senators are new to the upper

house.

The November elections in-

dicated a conservative trend in

the country that is expected to

make Congress more sympathetic to President Carter's budget-cutting proposals.

But Congress will be keep-

ing a wary eye on the economy

for signs of a recession pre-

dicted by many economists. A

recession could generate pres-

sure for economy boosting

measures and upset the admin-

istration's inflation strategy.

Part of that strategy is a

complicated income tax pro-

posal under which workers limit-

ing their wage contracts to a

seven per cent increase would

get a small compensating tax

rate if inflation exceeds that

this year.

Inflation is now around 10

per cent but the administration

hopes it will be about seven

and a half per cent through

the year.

The tax plan is being view-

ed with deep scepticism in Con-

gress and its chances of pas-

sage appear slim.

The November elections re-

sulted in an unusually large

number of new members in the

House — 77 out of the total

membership of 435 — with

two seats now vacant because

of deaths.

The influx of newcomers

anxiously nursing their home

districts with an eye to re-

election two years hence, will

complicate Democratic lead-

ers' efforts to line up support for the president's programs.

In the 100-member Senate,

the election defeat of key

supporters of a SALT treaty,

among other foreign policy

issues, will be sorely felt by

Carter.

Conservatives are expected

to renew their attack on the

president for opening full dip-

omatic ties with China at the

expense of terminating the de-

fense treaty with Taiwan.

In West Germany

F-15 fuel systems suspect in crashes

RAMSTEIN, West Germany, Jan. 13 (R) — Techni-

cians are modifying the fuel

system used by U.S. F-15 Eagle

fighters based in West Germany

following a spate of crashes.

A United States Air Force spe-

cialist has said.

But he said Friday investi-

gation teams had been unable to

pinpoint a common cause for

mishaps involving planes of

the 36th Tactical Fighter Wing,

based at Bitburg, which lost

five F-15s in crashes last year.

Work was being speeded up

to modify the fuel system of

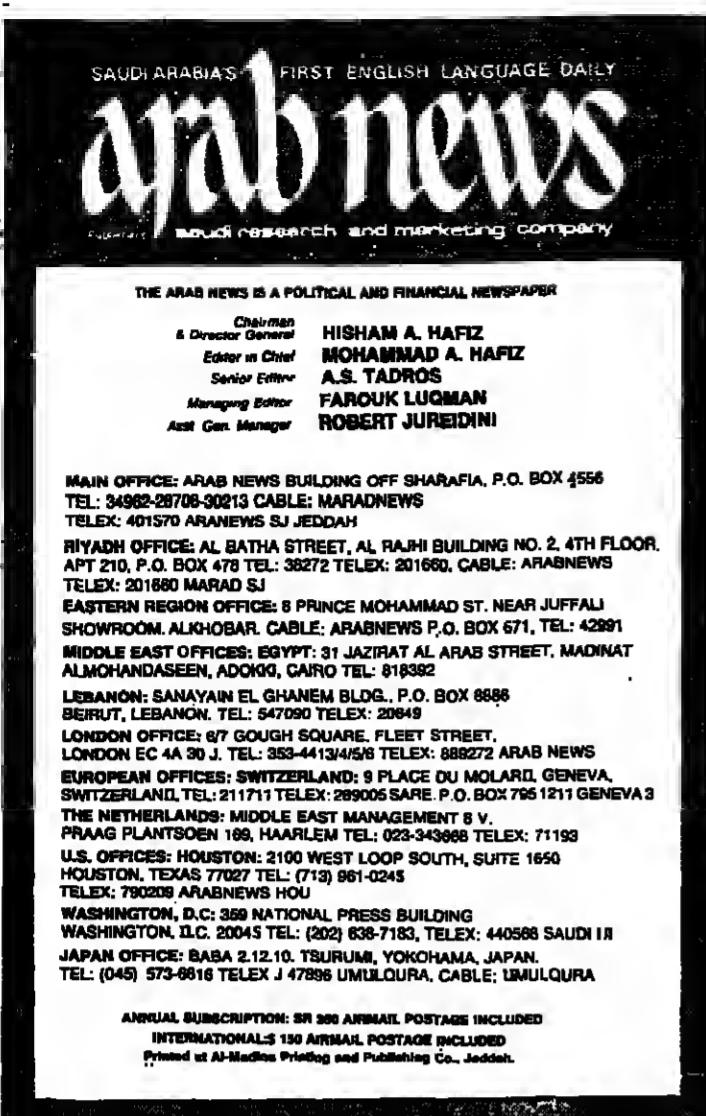
the base's Eagles and

improve ability to restart the

engine in flight, he said.

The crashes prompted a re-

view of maintenance proced



IRAN INTERESTS

Reports from Washington that the U.S. administration has dropped its support to the Shah of Iran are reminiscent of Washington's scheming to topple Ngu Diem in Vietnam. The parallels between the Shah and Diem may be misleading because there is a great deal of difference between Iran now and Vietnam in the early sixties. In both cases, however, the man at the top has been judged as having outlived his usefulness and is pushed out as a result.

But dropping a man does not necessarily mean dropping a whole country. In the case of Iran, the U.S. may have simply decided that the Shah has become an obstacle in the way of efforts to restore normalcy to the country and has consequently decided not to defend him any more in the hope that his successors will be able to rule more effectively.

This leaves the door for succession open. The army remains solidly united in its opposition to any leftist regime. It can carry out a coup d'état and come to power but it may not be able to keep it for long. The opposition sees the army as too much in the image of the Shah himself and will most probably continue the agitation if it takes over power. Moreover, the army will not want to become involved in a showdown with the popular opposition because if it loses, its authority will have been eroded and if it wins it will have alienated the whole population and sown the seeds of endless trouble.

On the opposition side, the Ulema remain the strongest single force in the country and they are as avidly anti-Communist as the Shah has ever been. They will not share power with the left and, in the long run, do not need it. Any cooperation between the two will be a marriage of convenience and one which will end in victory for the traditionalists.

The leftists can only hope to come to power if the Iranian riots are seen as part of a larger shuffling of spheres of influence that involves central Africa, Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. Some people find it very hard to imagine three million people marching down streets in Tehran without hidden hands pulling invisible strings. The causes and origins of the current troubles are genuine enough although there may be a party or parties trying to exploit the situation to serve their own ends. It is difficult, however, to see the U.S. willing, or knowing, accomplice in such a scenario. Reports from Washington that the administration no longer supports the Shah staying in the country and in power may prove not that the U.S. is leaving Iran to its fate but rather that it is trying to eliminate the one major source of discontent in the hope of preserving the whole country.

Of course, the U.S. erred in the case of Diem and may err again in the case of the Shah but that is another question. The pertinent question is that the U.S. appears determined to support a powerful Iran with stable oil production and close links with the West. As long as this is achieved the Washington administration will not care if the country is ruled by a Shah, the army, the Ulema or whoever. The deciding factor is not the well-being of the Iranian people but the interests of the people at the end of the strings.

Terror in the Ogaden

By James Picton

MOGADISHU —

The Ethiopian army, battling to contain an expanding guerrilla war in the Ogaden Desert region, has started a systematic campaign of terror and violence against the area's civilian population, according to international relief officials.

The campaign has sparked a new exodus of refugees from the Ogaden in Ethiopia's southeast corner into the neighboring state of Somalia.

The influx is again threatening to overwhelm the resources of what is already one of the world's poorest countries.

Officials from UNICEF, the U.N. agency which helps run the refugee camps in Somalia, report the number of refugees crossing the frontier has increased by at least 20 per cent since late October.

According to these officials and representatives of the U.N. High Commission for Refugees, the flood could reach some 500,000 people in a very short time.

The refugees themselves tell of the destruction of villages and the murder of civilians living near guerrilla camps. The Ogaden guerrillas, some of whom have relations among the civilian population, acknowledge the problem. Guerrilla spokesmen said whenever they launch an attack, Ethiopian troops immediately seek out civilians for retaliatory measures. — (UPI)



Arms secrets jeopardy

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON —

Against the background of continuing political turmoil in Iran, U.S. Department of Defense specialists are searching for ways to prevent some of the world's most sophisticated aircraft — top secret F-14 Tomcats — from falling into the hands of the Soviet Union.

So far, Pentagon sources concede, no satisfactory answers have been found.

In the days before religious and political violence pushed his regime to the brink of collapse, Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi obtained \$8 billion worth of U.S.-supplied arms, including 78 F-14s, an aircraft so advanced that the Soviets would consider it an intelligence bonanza just to get a close-up look.

Pentagon sources said the F-14s and Phoenix missiles that they would carry into combat are in no immediate danger.

Iranian pilots have been trained to fly the Tomcats but do so infrequently, because ground crews have not yet been trained to take care of the jets. The planes are stored at two remote air bases, far from the anti-Shah street demonstrations, behind an imposing security system. The 500 Phoenix missiles that have been delivered to Iran are stored apart from the aircraft.

"The pilots that fly these planes are considered the cream of the Iranian air force and are very loyal to the Shah," a Pentagon spokesman said. "There is real good flight line security."

Nevertheless, the aircraft and the secrets that are held in their sophisticated electronic

systems could be endangered in the event of an abrupt change in government in Tehran. Pentagon officials admit this could produce almost insoluble problems.

"The planes were bought and paid for with Iranian money," a spokesman said. "They are prohibited from selling the planes to a third country without our permission. But those planes are theirs."

Of course, if the Iranian air force authorities agreed, the F-14s could be flown out of Iran to a safe base. But if the Iranians refused to surrender the aircraft, the United States would have few options left.

"If you mess with the planes too soon, you probably would alienate the new government," an administration source said. "If you destroyed or stole what is rightfully theirs, you probably would make them permanently anti-West."

The F-14, armed with Phoenix missiles, is capable of tracking and shooting down six enemy aircraft at the same time. It is designed to find and attack aircraft flying beneath it, separating the radar image of the low-flying plane from the ground clutter that confuses other radar systems.

The Pentagon announced last month that the Soviets have tested but have not yet perfected their "look down-shoot down" radar technique.

Pentagon officials are not especially concerned that the Soviets might copy F-14 technology if they obtained one of the aircraft. So-called reverse engineering is extremely complex, and the Soviets probably could obtain a better return on their research and development

rules by continuing to work on their own system instead of trying to reproduce the U.S. system.

However, the Pentagon is extremely concerned that if the Soviets could get their hands on an F-14, they could learn how the weapon works and, therefore, how to counter it.

The United States obtained an intelligence breakthrough several years ago when a Soviet defector flew a MiG 25 Foxbat to Japan. Even though U.S. pilots were never permitted to fly the MiG 25 and the U.S. aircraft industry made no attempt to copy it, the U.S. air force learned a great deal about methods of dealing with the most advanced Soviet interceptors.

The figures for 1977 were grim enough: a fall in the real gross domestic product (GDP) of 6.9 percent, lengthening lines of jobs, a balance of payments deficit of more than \$68 million. The figures for 1978 will be as bad or worse.

Rhodesia is suffering badly from the combined effects of the continuing world recession. The figures for 1977 were grim enough: a fall in the real gross domestic product (GDP) of 6.9 percent, lengthening lines of jobs, a balance of payments deficit of more than \$68 million. The figures for 1978 will be as bad or worse.

Rhodesia is suffering badly from the combined effects of the continuing world recession.

By David B. Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM —

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has strongly urged Britain and the United States to intervene militarily in Rhodesia and forestall the prospect of a bloody civil war.

Nyerere said earlier this month that the Western powers should use force to impose their plan for U.S. — supervised elections that would bring black majority rule. He warned, however, that such an intervention must not be staged on the pretext of rescuing Rhodesian whites while, in fact, backing one black nationalist faction against the other.

"We are not asking for something contrary to U.S. principles

South Africa and Iran

By Jack Foiste

JOHANNESBURG —

No other nation is more dramatically affected by the political upheaval in Iran than South Africa.

Without Iranian oil—and this country imports about 90 per cent of its petroleum from Iran—the highly industrialized South African economy will be in serious trouble.

The government here has warned South Africans that they may soon face gasoline rationing.

Minister of Economic Affairs Chris Heunis has his experts trying to find another major oil-exporting country willing to deal with South Africa. Failing that, South Africa is expected to begin to buy oil at an estimated 20 per cent above present world prices from the black market.

"We have to face up to the prospect that the future Iranian leader, whether the Shah or somebody else, is not going to want to continue the special relationship between our two countries," a high South African official said.

That special relationship has existed since World War II when the father of the present Shah came to South Africa in exile. He died here and his body was returned to Iran. A statue and museum in a Johannesburg suburb are dedicated to his memory.

Fearing a U.N. embargo because of its racial practices, the government here also has built up a large strategic stockpile

of oil, storing it in abandoned mine shafts. Although the amount is kept secret, the supply on hand is believed to be sufficient for South Africa's basic needs, depending upon the severity of rationing, for a period from 18 months to three years. The stored oil would be doled out only in an emergency and is not expected to be tapped at this time, an official said.

Any oil shortage in South Africa also would have serious consequences in neighboring land-locked Rhodesia. Rhodesia, because of its racial policies, has endured U.N. sanctions for 12 years, but it continues to receive gasoline and diesel fuel through South African channels.

Because of its precarious position as an industrialized nation without oil, South Africa is the world leader in producing oil from coal by seven chemical processes.

The government agency South African Coal, Oil and Gas Corp., has a plan that now produces about 5 per cent of the country's needs. Within a larger plant due to be fully operational in the mid-1980s, it is hoped that production could be increased to 35 per cent.

To meet the new hike in oil prices by OPEC, and also to discourage use, South African gasoline prices went up 10 percent on Jan. 1. — (LAT)

Rhodesia's wobbling economy

By Paul Elman

SALISBURY —

As prospects for a political settlement dwindle, so do Rhodesia's chances of securing an economic turnaround. The country faces its fifth straight year of recession unless something is done soon to stimulate the economy.

Yet there are signs even now that a settlement could return the economy to growth if it needs it to maintain the level of prosperity which has in the past justified Rhodesia's claims to be an example to the rest of Africa.

Increases on this scale augur ill for any possible cutting back in 1979. They also mean that the direct cost of the war is now \$1,190,000 a day. This comes on top of the \$221 million provided for in the budget to pay for the "economic war" against sanctions.

The growing cost of the war also reflects political failure, this time on the part of the black leaders in the transitional government, to justify their claims that their political support would enable them to bring about a significant de-escalation of the conflict.

Ironically, there is a labor boom in the retailing sector, at least in Salisbury, caused by whites spending money they cannot take out of the country. — (OFNS)

Nyerere warns of civil war

By David B. Ottaway

DAR ES SALAAM —

Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere has strongly urged Britain and the United States to intervene militarily in Rhodesia and forestall the prospect of a bloody civil war.

Nyerere's remarks in an interview clearly underscored his fears that such a time is approaching and that he believes the Anglo-American plan — which was rejected by the guerrilla factions — still holds the best hope for a peaceful resolution of the Rhodesian conflict.

Observers of Rhodesian affairs believe that a Western military intervention is highly unlikely.

"We are not asking for something contrary to U.S. principles

in Rhodesia, just as we did in government," he said.

The Tanzanian leader raised great concern about the growing prospects of an Angolan-style civil war between the two factions of the patriotic Front, the guerrilla alliance fighting to topple the white-dominated government.

He said he did not think either Black America or the United Nations would seriously oppose British military intervention in Rhodesia at this time provided its purpose was to implement the stalled Anglo-American proposals for a peaceful transition to black majority rule under combined UN-British supervision. — (LAT)

tions which aim at aborting plans of the central government to control the region."

The paper said that the Lebanese question will be the "test balloon" for peace in the

saudi press review

"Al-Madina" said that Iran is entitled to seek Arab and Islamic "sympathy" in its present ordeal "when its peace and stability are falling prey to communist intrigues."

The paper quoted the Prime Minister Shahpour Bakhtiar's charges against international Communism and his claims that it was involved in the conspiracy against his country.

In another commentary "Al-Madina" called for legislation that organizes the relationship between the buyer and seller of certain imported goods. The paper said that the Saudi market is swamped with various modern gadgets that people are tapping up in ever-increasing quantities because of their practical value.

"But the problem begins as soon as the gadget breaks down. Neither the consumer is competent enough to fix it himself nor is the buyer qualified or equipped to repair it.

There should be a law that compels the importer not only to provide spare parts, for everything he imports and sells, but also sufficiently qualified repair personnel. The present situation leaves much to be desired," the writer said. "because in most cases the deal ends with the purchase which does not commit the seller to provide spares and repairs in case of breakdowns."

"Al-Jezirah" said that France has withdrawn its troops from Lebanon and Belgium has rejected a Lebanese request to send troops to join the United Nations forces there.

The paper said that since Lebanon was a full member of the United Nations "it was entitled to the support of every member state, particularly the big powers, to maintain its territorial integrity in view of Israeli ambitions to invade the southern region once again."

"It is incumbent on the United Nations to respond to Lebanon's request for stationing U.N. troops in the south," the paper said.

Also on the situation in southern Lebanon, "Al-Bilad" said that it might well lead to another explosion on account of Israeli malpractices and the conduct of certain fac-

ts.

The paper said that the

Lebanese question will be the

"test balloon" for peace in the

Middle East.

"Continued instability in the south threatens the situation in the country as well as the Arab map and Arab solidarity."

Kurdish leader says

...united

...united

...united

...united

Bringing health care to children

By Joyce Prince
RIYADH—In September of 1978, under the sponsorship of the King Faisal Specialist Hospital in Riyadh and in conjunction with the SAFE company, a project was started to improve the health of Saudi children by supplying them with nutritious school lunches.

At the same time, a field survey into home health care of Saudi children was instituted by a medical team from the same hospital.

SAFE (Saudi Arabian Food Establishment) is responsible for ensuring that the children's food reaches the sometimes remote village schools, and that the health standards of the food are of the highest quality.

In conjunction with this Kingdom-wide lunch program, a health survey was initiated by Dr. Fredrik Serenius, Pediatrician and head of the Neonatal Service at King Faisal. Through a town-to-town survey his group conducted, local health problems were studied. Using on-the-spot general health education, Dr. Serenius' mobile clinic was able to promote quality home health care techniques and first aid methods in many outlying Saudi villages.

"It was a difficult project," said Serenius. "However, with the help of the SAFE company, we were able to carry out the program which resulted in the accumulation of very important medical information in the child health care field."

Fougerousse described the people's response to the survey:

HOUSTON—China plans a massive engineering project to divert some of the waters of the Yangtse River north in an attempt to increase the production of wheat, cotton and corn in the yellow plains around Peking.

"This project is so big it will take the Chinese at least a decade to accomplish it."

Dr. Clifton Parnell of the University of Georgia told the 145th national meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Parnell said that the pro-

ject was sketched out by Hung Ping-wei, director of the Institute of Geography in Peking. Parnell said full details have not been worked out but they involve moving water out of the Yangtse alongside of or through Chiao's Grand Canal.

The reason the Chinese want to divert the Yangtse River water north, Parnell said, is that the yellow plains, surrounding Peking for hundreds of kilometers, are now short of water. (WF)

Dr. Serenius continued:

"We were especially interested in the six months to four year age group, since these are the most vulnerable to infant diseases and the most likely to respond to therapy if their medical problems are found in their early stages. We used many of the school families and worked from these initial contacts to their neighbors in order to find enough children in the correct age group."

Serenius has been specializing in intensive infant care, in Riyadh for the past three years. He is especially interested in public health administration and education.

The villages his team visited were usually remote and sometimes all but inaccessible. They worked closely with SAFE who supplied all transportation and arranged for accommodations.

The health team is comprised of Dr. Serenius, Dr. Dominique Fougerousse, and a nurse, Farida Foula.

Fougerousse is from France and has been working in pediatrics at the King Faisal Specialist Hospital and Research Center for over two years. Serenius asked that Fougerousse be added to the team because of her previous work in preventive health care of young children. He added:

"It would have been impossible to have accomplished the task set out had she not been a woman, since she was able to work with the mothers, instructing them in their areas of difficulty."

Fougerousse described the people's response to the survey:

"They were very helpful and receptive. When the mothers realize we were there to provide care, assistance and medicine for their children, they cooperated in many ways, and showed their gratitude by advising their friends to participate in the program."

When asked about some of the difficulties encountered, Fougerousse explained: "The time spent in actual examining was minimal compared with the time consumed in getting to the areas and then talking to the people, explaining why we were there and what we were endeavoring to do. On arrival we carried out home-to-home surveys to assess the health situation of the family. We spent two to three hours with each family, four families a day over a period of six weeks. Approximately 100 families were visited."

One survey was conducted in the Stone Desert area, 180 km north of Riyadh, where there are no roads and the villages were sometimes an hour's drive apart. The team also visited the Nafud as well as the Qasim district 300 km north of Riyadh. They usually stayed in the village schools.

Serenius explained some of the procedures used: "During these visits the nutritional status of the children was evaluated by the conventional anthropometric measurements: height—which determines growth rate; weight and head circumference; arms circumference—indicating body muscles volume; and tricipital skin fold—indicating fat stores of the body."

Today, many of the results of the survey are still being compiled. However, there remains the universal need, present in all developing countries, for consistent action to be taken in the area of preventive medicine. The Health Team agreed this was one of the basic, vital needs stemming from their observations in the field.

The need for training of local lay people to administer basic, general medical care was considered a viable project. Serenius explained that a course of six months could equip a villager to handle first-aid care and monitor the health and hygiene standards of the community.

Serenius also pointed out that Arabian mothers could be greatly helped by regular check-ups during pregnancy. A study has been approved by the hospital to identify high-risk factors in pregnancy which might adversely influence the future health of the infant.

the mother deliver—at home, the hospital or other; who was in attendance, did she receive any ante-partum (before birth) care.

During the actual home calls the team provided immediate medical care and help whenever possible. Due to limited resources, the more difficult cases were referred either to King Faisal Specialist Hospital or to the medical outlet of the parents' choice.

General health care was dispensed during the examinations and demonstrations provided when necessary.

When Fougerousse was asked what deficiencies often needed immediate attention, she replied:

"The boiling of water, techniques of mixing certain milk formulas and the encouragement of breast feeding were key areas in which our advice was needed and often requested."

Miss Farida Foula originally from Egypt, was an important member of the team. Of Foula's work Serenius was especially pleased: "She is a fine nurse and being Muslim she understood more about the customs and language than the rest of us. The mothers became very fond of her."

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By Edna Gremm

DHAHRAN — Over the past decade, much has been written about Saudi Arabia, and some — though not yet enough — is written with the young reader in mind. Of the books that are available, the style varies from straight, factual information to whimsical fantasy. Although it is difficult to keep up to date in such a rapidly changing society, children can get a reasonable picture of the culture and history of Saudi Arabia and the Arab world from several volumes, including:

"Sons of the Desert," by Sonja and Tim Gidal

Pantheon Books, New York, 1969

This book gives a delightful look into the life of a Bedouin child and his family. The story is ageless, for even today in some outlying desert areas, life is carried on much the same as it was when the narrative of "Sons" was written.

The boy in the story is Fayed, who narrates his adventures in the first person. He lives with his tribe in an encampment "four hours camel ride from the town of Beersheba."

Fayed and his brother find a lone camel which has been stolen from a visiting tribe, and the ensuing adventure gives the authors an opportunity to talk about the warmth of Bedouin hospitality, family relationships, tribal customs and the code of desert life.

Tradition is well expressed:

"When the coffee beans are roasted to an even brown, Muissa Harrara pours them into the djouroun, the wooden mortar. The mortar is beautifully carved and decorated with copper nails. Great uncle Salam Ali says that he pounded the coffee in it when he was my age (Fayed explains), and even then he knew that his great-grandfather had used it before him."

There is a glossary of Arabic phrases and words at the end of the book and a detailed map.

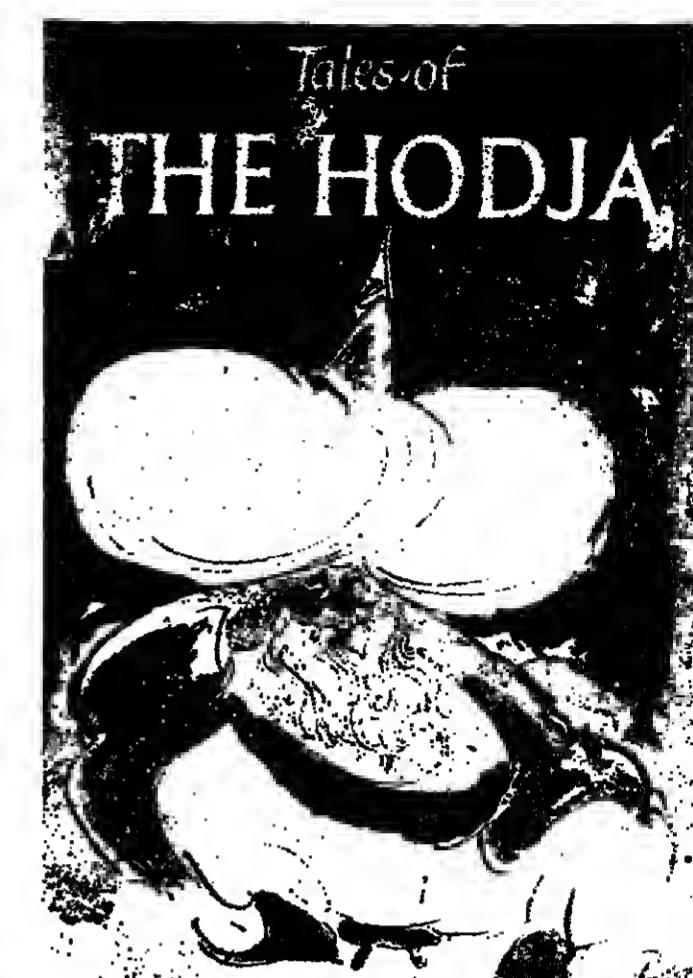
"Getting to Know Saudi Arabia," by Ted Phillips

Coward-McCann Inc, New York, 1963

The "Getting to Know" books are a series which covers not only everyday life, but the history and geography of various areas of the world. This particular volume is the only children's book of its kind in English I have come across that deals specifically with Saudi Arabia. It covers the history of the Kingdom since the time of King Abdul Aziz. A fairly complete explanation of Islam is also included, with a passing reference to the Arab influence in the development of mathematics and science.

The cities of Jeddah, Riyadh, Dammam and Al-Khobar are described, and heavy emphasis is placed on the influence of the discovery of oil on the lifestyles and changes occurring in Saudi society. Using examples of the abundant construction and the increase in the availability of education and medical care, the author illustrates the positive aspects of modernization.

Everyday life is seen through the eyes of young Hassan



many of these proud desert wanderers are being absorbed into a different way of life. They are moving into towns or settling on the land. Some day there may be no more nomad caravans crossing the old tribal lands. But we can hope that the Bedouin tradition of endurance, hospitality, and simple honesty will not disappear."

The children read about the variety of village life in the Arab world, and in the section on city dwellers, Ingram contrasts the new cities which have been developed since the discovery of oil with the ancient cities such as Cairo, Baghdad and Damascus which have histories reaching far back in time. The child learns that in many cases the people populating these cities have moved there from the tribes and villages he has just read about. The author feels that the availability of education, communication and industry is creating new opportunities for city people, although she also points out that the newcomer to the city may find its stepped-up pace bewildering.

Children will enjoy the detailed captions which tell the story of what is being depicted in the excellent colored photographs. The principal photographer, Alistair Duncan, has worked in the Middle East as a writer and photographer and was instrumental in forming the Middle East Archive, an extensive repository of photographs of the Middle East.

"Tales of the Hodja," by Charles Downing
Oxford University Press, London, 1966

For a refreshing change of pace, this delightful storybook contains the tales of Nasreddin Hodja, one of the most celebrated personalities of the Middle East, the Balkans and Greece. His hero is sometimes wise, sometimes foolish, but always endearing. Whether or not the Hodja was in fact a real person has never been decided, but the tales attributed to him have been handed down from the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

"How can one attain wisdom?" the Hodja was once asked. "Always listen attentively to what those who know tell you," he replied. "And if someone is listening to you, listen carefully to what you are saying."

Such whimsical wisdom is what this book is made of, and it will delight young and old readers alike.

William Papas has captured the Hodja's colorful personality with brilliant full-color illustrations.

Finally, Collins and World publishers are offering in their fall collection of children's books "Paper Dolls of the Middle East," by Penelope Williams. Williams has written in the past for Aramco World Magazine. The book contains paper dolls with costumes to color and cut out; maps and pictures of various Middle East countries are included.

The books reviewed here are primarily at a reading level for the child ten years of age and older, but younger children will enjoy being read to from them, especially the ageless stories of the Hodja.

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ITALIAN TRADE CENTRE ANNOUNCE

A delegation comprising of 28 leading
Italian Manufacturers of footwear
is visiting the Kingdom from
the period 15-20 January 1979.

The members of the delegation will spend
3 days in Jeddah and 2 days in Riyadh.
It is worth mentioning that samples will be
exhibited in the Italian Trade Centre
daily from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Saudi businessmen interested to contact
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A proposal for the North-South Dialogue

By Robert E. Muller
and Everett M. Ehrlich

(Muller, an American University economist and co-author of "Global Reach," is currently completing a book on world economic interdependence. Ehrlich is a Washington energy economist.)

WASHINGTON — A notable aspect of American economic policy in recent years has been its defensive nature. Internationally, instead of addressing remedies the U.S. has preferred quotas, tariffs and other protectionist palliatives. Similarly, President Carter's November emergency measures to protect the shaky dollar were clearly another admission of crisis rather than a solution to one.

Neither those steps nor others that have been taken are expected to solve the complex underlying problems that have given the country persistent "stagflation," or rapid inflation with high unemployment and sagging economic growth. The world is understandably jittery, given the realization, summed up recently by Arthur Burns, that "our economy is no longer working as we once supposed."

The global crisis of confidence, however, has produced an anomaly which contains a significant basis for hope—if only the United States will take at least \$500 billion that they are apprehensive about committing, even though there is a deep need in the United States for new plants and equipment to create jobs and, among Third World countries, a demand for capital goods and technology to help them overcome poverty. There are, for example, an estimated \$25 billion to \$30 billion of food, mining and energy projects in Third World countries for which no financing is currently available.

The irony of massive unused funds existing side by side with massive unmet needs suggests one approach to the world's economic dilemma which, while not promising to "solve" it in its entirety, is likely to make a major difference. An infusion of this idle wealth into developing nations would allow large segments of the Third World to import from the U.S. the capital goods and technology that America produces. This obviously would have a circular effect, stimulating both the American economy and the Third World's and helping poorer nations overcome the mounting short-term debt problem that has curtailed their ability to buy U.S. exports.

What is needed, in short, is a global version of the Marshall plan in which the industrial world creates new markets for its products by financing poorer nations' development needs, just as America ensured demand for American products 30 years ago through the rebuilding of Europe.

Pooling resources from wealthier nations to invest in poorer ones is, of course, already a central purpose of, among others, the World Bank. But for a variety of reasons — ranging from limits on borrowing and lending authority to an inability to resolve disputes that have kept away larger contributions from the oil-rich OPEC countries — existing institutions have failed to attract and make use of that idle \$500 billion-plus.

What is needed now is a new and broader mechanism to add to and reinforce existing arrangements.

Europe, Japan, OPEC and non-OPEC Third World countries have in fact made repeated overtures to the U.S. to consider such a step. But, unfortunately, Americans have remained silent.

It should come as no surprise, then, that America's economic allies are moving toward going it alone; they have been offering the Third World mini-Marshall plans on a regional or economic-block basis, negotiating bilateral trade, aid and investment agreements, and arranging such special deals as exchanges of their exports for Mexican oil. Half of Japan's exports and 40 per cent of Europe's, after all, depend on the Third World — and the poorer nations are struggling to find money to pay for these goods.

Third World markets are of no small concern to the United States, either. As Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher remarked in October, "Our exports of manufactured goods to the developing world already exceed our exports of these products to Western Europe, Japan and communist countries combined. The developing countries are our fastest growing markets and critical sources of raw materials."

The separate moves by America's economic partners toward the Third World — combined with what a recent study by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade terms "an increase in protectionist pressures to levels that haven't been seen since the Great Depression" — can only give new urgency to a disturbing question: whether America's post-World War II economic alliance will be undermined by what some have called a series of "trade, aid and investment wars."

Only last month Sen. Frank Church of Idaho, soon to become chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, declared: "If we are seeing the end of 'The American era,' it is not because we have lost the superpower race with the Soviet Union for strategic superiority, but because we are losing our capacity to compete (economically) with our own allies."

The alternative to trade wars and protectionism among allies is growth, and economic growth will be difficult unless the world's idle funds are channeled into productive purposes. Since existing efforts have fallen far short of achieving this, it is clearly in the U.S.'s own interest, as well as in the interest

of the rest of the world, to give much more serious consideration to a global version of the Marshall plan that might provide a large part of the answer.

Of the \$500 billion-plus that is currently sitting idle in the world, OPEC states hold about \$10 billion, or more than 20 per cent of the total.

OPEC's reluctance to invest in more plant and equipment or other wealth-producing projects has been understandable. The World Bank, while eager to help OPEC recycle more of its funds into developing countries, has yet to raise OPEC's voting power in the bank, which would require a politically difficult and time-consuming change in its constitution. OPEC countries, moreover, are wary of putting up factories or making too many other fixed investments in nations like the United States where, they fear, their assets might be seized if a serious dispute erupted over oil prices and policies.

As a result of these and other factors, less than 40 per cent of OPEC's unspent petrodollars have been sunk into productive assets. Just as with private investors in the West, the lion's share of OPEC's savings remains in such defensive havens as real estate, gold and short-term U.S. Treasury bills.

OPEC, of course, has a large vested interest in seeing healthy industrialized economies and a stable dollar; a robust industrial world means a heavy and reliable demand for its oil, and the oil is sold in dollars. But the fact that the immense pool of OPEC and other savings are now in defensive investments that can be moved virtually overnight in itself a major source of instability in the dollar and of economic uncertainty in general.

Because holders of the rest of the idle \$500 billion cannot make commitments without knowing what OPEC will do, securing OPEC's participation is a critical element of all versions of a global Marshall plan. It is essential to do this, moreover, without significantly disturbing the economic and political relations reflected in existing international economic institutions. Consider, therefore, the following version of such a plan:

A series of OPEC development bonds would be issued in the United States and in foreign capital markets. OPEC itself would buy 25 per cent of the bonds and guarantee them with a Triple-A rating, meaning they would offer the best available combination of interest rates and security. The other 75 per cent would be offered to banks, insurance companies, pension funds and other private investors, particularly in the Eurocurrency market, where much of the world's cash is housed in an unregulated melting pot.

The money raised by selling these bonds would go into a special fund that could be administered by the World Bank and its affiliates, thereby avoiding the immense chore of establishing an entirely new institution. There, the United States and other industrial member nations would provide a second guarantee for the bonds as well as make their own direct contributions to the special fund.

Each member nation would decide whether its contribution would come from an increase in its overall development assistance budget or from its existing aid outlays. Those that might come from existing contributions would represent only a modest fraction of such spending and certainly would not undermine the wide array of existing development programs. In fact, the special fund in many cases could be coordinated with and reinforce the operations of existing development institutions.

In either case, the initial goal would be to raise, from all



SENTIMENTAL FAMILY: They may be captive in a European zoo, but this seal family seems a contented picture of domestic bliss.

California kelp farm

By Gordon Grant
PASADENA, California — The first of 100 giant kelp plants, 60 to 70 feet long, have been towed from their natural shallow-water beds along the California coast and replanted in an experimental ocean farm that could be the forerunner of a huge new source of food and energy.

If the project is successful, if the small test farm can be followed up with vast kelp plantings many kilometers across in the broad unused spaces of the ocean, then:

"It would give us some breathing space before we have to face the ultimate problem that the earth just isn't big enough to meet man's demands," said California Technical Institute marine biologist Wheeler North.

One of the products of kelp is methane gas, a fuel that can be used in many ways to produce energy, including electricity. The importance of this is indicated by the fact that the kelp farm project is being financed by the U.S. Department of Energy and the Institute of Gas Technology in the amount of \$4 million.

At the test farm, the kelp plants are being attached to a

contraption that looks like a very large umbrella — 30 meters in diameter — turned upside down and anchored in 500 meters of water so that it floats about 15 meters below the surface. The location is about 6 kilometers offshore between Laguna Beach and Newport Beach on the southern California coast.

The steel spokes, or ribs, are connected by a network of nylon ropes and it is to these that the kelp plants are attached. The handle of the umbrella, a large red-and-white-striped buoy-like object, sticks up out of the water about 5 meters and contains pumps and other machinery. From its bottom, a 60-centimeter diameter pipe dangles down 450 meters.

"In nature, kelp grows near shore in depths of 10 to 15 meters where there are plenty of nutrients, but water that near the surface offshore is poor in nutrients," North said.

So the pumps are designed to bring up nutrient-rich water from 450 meters down and disperse it among the plants.

Giant kelp (macrocystis pyrifera) is the fastest-growing plant in the world, often adding 60 centimeters a day until, as an adult, it reaches about 60 meters in length. — (LAT)

sources, up to \$20 billion annually, sustained for at least four years. That would make this money available for long-term loans to finance more port, irrigation, food-storage, mining, hydroelectric and other basic development projects in the Third World.

These and other projects, of course, would require more goods and technology from the United States and other industrial nations: trucks, tractors, fertilizer, drills, heavy and light construction machinery, communications equipment, technical planning and financial services, to name a few.

Importantly, the decisions on how this additional money is lent would be made separately — and under separate procedures — from the main operation of the World Bank.

Specifically, OPEC, the industrialized nations who form the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and the less developed countries themselves would all participate in those decisions. This would assure OPEC of the stronger voice it has been seeking in the use of any large sum it contributes — but without disturbing existing voting power in the World Bank itself.

It also would ensure the necessary voice of the poorer nations in helping determine the best use of the money. One lesson of the original Marshall plan was the need for a sustained, long-term financial commitment to make visions of recovery believable, another was the importance of involving the recipients themselves in planning and carrying out the program.

Similarly, the voice of the United States and the other industrialized nations in the OECD would be used to make sure that the money was chiefly invested, on a sound financial basis, in projects using products OECD countries export. The United States would likely receive a hefty share of this business, as it had been doing for 20 years. Third World purchases here have slowed in recent years, but this is mainly because the financing hasn't been available, not because the demand hasn't been there.

The importance of this export business should not be underestimated. Swedish calculations show that loans made to non-OPEC Third World countries in 1974-77 resulted in \$90 billion of imports from the United States and other OECD nations and saved at least three million jobs in those countries. Similarly, a 1976 report by Arnold Packer and Van Ooms for the Senate budget committee showed that the 1974-75 U.S. recession would have been far worse had it not been for the developing world's ability to maintain and even increase its purchases of American exports.

Today, every \$6 billion increase in Third World purchases of exports from OECD nations expands the industrialized world's gross product by half a percentage point.

More importantly, in the United States the increases in domestic business resulting from development aid have chiefly gone to industries most in need. Of 39 major industry groups receiving such export orders in 1976 from the Third World, 34 were suffering from high unused production capacity.

Legitimate questions can be raised about the ability of a number of Third World countries to absorb large new infusions of development funds, about whether they have the transportation networks, commercial organizations, communications systems, trained personnel, cultural traditions or political stability to make wise and productive use of such money.

But funds are already being channeled to these nations, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Moreover, the absorption problem is already being addressed, at least in part, by new arrangements between Third World governments and multinational corporations, which certainly do have the necessary expertise. Development planners from countries as ideologically diverse as China, South Korea, Algeria, Tanzania and Mexico have learned, sometimes through bitter experience, how to work jointly with the multinationals. This is all the more true when international development institutions like the World Bank act as honest broker between the host countries and the corporations, which would be the case with any projects funded by a global Marshall plan that involved the multinationals.

What must be kept in mind, in addition, is that global Marshall plan loans would be aimed in large part at financing those very foundations of industrialization — ports, communications, food production, mining, energy — that are the prerequisites for future expansion, and that this would be done at the request of the poorer nations; it would not be imposed on them. No doubt considerable care and sensitivity would be needed in choosing the projects to be funded, but that is the case with all development aid.

Although these and other questions would have to be examined in much greater detail before creation of such a special fund, there are no reason for delaying moves in that direction. The United States can no longer delude itself into thinking that protectionism and other defensive national measures taken under crisis conditions constitute an economic policy, or that the U.S. can solve its problems by itself in an increasingly global economy.

Leaders in industrial and developing nations say that Washington's excuse for remaining silent so far on proposals for a global approach to stagflation is fear or rejection by Congress. But numerous congressional hearings, concurrent House and Senate resolutions on global stimulation proposals and a call by Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington state for a Middle East Marshall plan all suggest that the Congress is searching for precisely such initiatives in this area.

A major impetus for the original Marshall plan obviously came from national security worries of the Cold War era. Now Sen. Church is suggesting that America's most critical foreign policy issue of the 1980s will be the troubled economy. As he puts it, "A resurgent domestic economy...is the key to America's overall position of power and influence in the world. But our own economy depends in large measure on the health of others' economies."

Like the original Marshall plan, a 1980s version would not preclude the use of more traditional policies. Rather, it would provide one important new approach to the profound problems of our increasingly interdependent world. The costs of moving in this direction seem slight when compared with the likely benefits: stimulating more exports and jobs for both the United States and its allies, making a significant dent in world poverty and in global stagflation, and putting American leadership behind a policy that eases protectionist pressures and helps maintain a more open world economy. — (WP)

arab news OTC outlook 79



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After 25 years

Albion tops table with Norwich tie

LONDON, Jan. 13 (R) — West Bromwich Albion Saturday climbed to the top of the English League for the first time for a quarter of a century as Arctic weather once again devastated Britain's soccer program.

Only 12 matches — 11 in England and one in Scotland — beat the big freeze and with a 1-1 draw at Norwich, West Bromwich moved a point clear of European Cup holder Liverpool.

Liverpool and Everton, who had been level with West Bromwich on 33 points before Saturday's matches, were among those clubs consigned to an inactive afternoon.

Underground heating saved the match at Arsenal where the home team held onto fourth place in the First Division with a 2-1 win over league champion Nottingham Forest. And there was an added bonus for Arsenal staging the only league match in London — a crowd of 52,135, their best of the season.

In the other First Division matches that were possible, former England striker Brian Kidd produced a late equalizer for Manchester City in a 1-1 draw, with Leeds while Bristol City and Tottenham did little to warm their frozen fans as they slithered to a goalless draw.

West Bromwich's fear of taking over the First Division leadership provided a fitting present for its manager Ron Atkinson, who took over at the club exactly a year ago.

Atkinson is a man who is not afraid to make controversial decisions and he caused

Britisher to try to topple U.S. domino champ

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP) — The challenge has been given and the world may soon witness a head-to-head domino toppling contest.

A 23-year-old civil engineer from England has called on world champion toppler Bob Speca Jr. of the United States to match dominoes with him in June.

Speca set his record last year by setting off a chain reaction of 97,500 falling dominoes in a charity fund-raising effort. Challenger Michael Cairney, said at a press conference here Friday that he briefly held the world mark of 33,266 in 1977.

"I personally want the record. I'm quite confident I can give him a run for the money," Cairney said, proving his might by pushing over about 500 dominoes in the shape of a glove, to symbolize the English way of issuing a challenge.

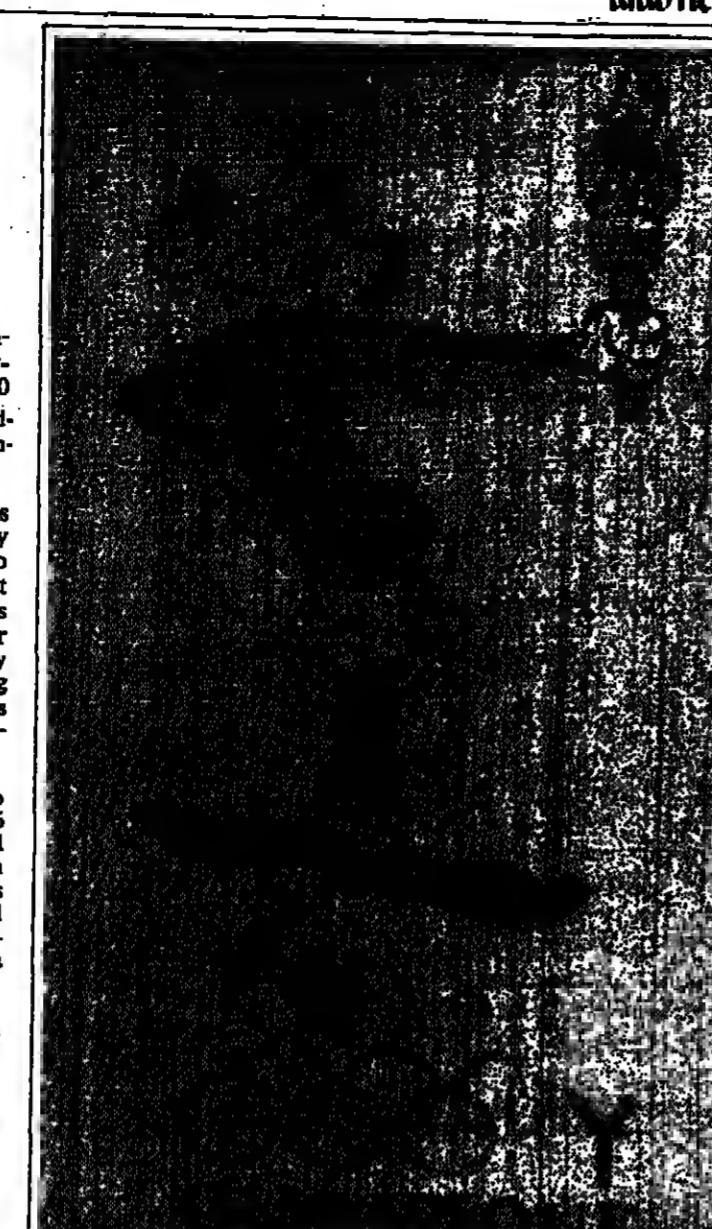
Results	
LONDON, Jan. 13 (AP) — Results of British soccer matches played Saturday afternoon:	
English League	
Division One	
Arsenal 2 Forest 1	
Bristol C. 0 Spur 0	
Leeds 1 Man. C. 1	
Norwich C. 1 WBA 1	
Division Two	
Cambridge 5 Cardiff 0	
Division Three	
Exeter C. 3 Chesterfield 1	
Ghain 3 Tranmere 2	
Peterboro' 2 Chester 1	
Division Four	
Bournemouth 0 Crewe 1	
Aldershot 1 Port Vale 1	
Newport 3 Reading 2	
Portsmouth 1 Rochdale 1	
Scottish Cup Second Round	
Stranraer 1 Dunfermline 1	

CONGRATULATE: Itihad players applaud Swedish striker Sjoberg after his first-half score put the Jeddah side one up over Riyadh Friday. Itihad won 2-0.

Saudi soccer standings

JEDDAH, Jan. 13 — Standings in the Premier Division after the weekend's games:

	P	W	D	L	GF	GL	Pts.
Itihad	10	7	3	0	27	13	17
Jasr	10	6	4	0	25	9	16
Itihad	10	6	0	4	17	15	12
Wihda	10	4	3	3	12	11	11
Itihad	10	4	3	3	11	15	11
Jli	10	3	3	4	19	16	9
Adasra	10	4	1	5	12	16	9
Jada	10	2	3	5	9	15	7
Tayi	10	2	1	6	10	21	5
Riyadh	10	1	1	8	7	18	3



GOOFY: French parliament deputies Friday erupted at the choice of Walt Disney cartoon character Goofy as the French team's emblem for the Moscow Olympic Games in 1980. One deputy charged that Goofy symbolized "ridicule, blundering and stupidity" — not what France wants at all.

Nehemiah bests mark for indoor hurdle race

COLLEGE PARK, Maryland, Jan. 13 (R) — American college student Renald Nehemiah reinforced his status as the world's no. 1 high hurdler Friday night by lowering his world indoor record for the 60-yard highs to 7.02 seconds in the National Invitational Meet.

In the mile, Dr. Thomas Wessinghage of West Germany charged past pace-setting Paul Cummings in the last 80 yards and won by six yards in three minutes and 57.2 seconds.

"This was my first race since September and I took it, easy, at the start to see what the other guys would do," Wessinghage said. "After a few laps I found my rhythm and there was no pain in the race where I came into serious trouble."

American Francie Larrieu took the mile in 4:29.7 just 1.2 seconds off her world indoor record.

Charlotte Bradley won the 880 in a meet-record 2:06.6 with Ellen Wessinghage, wife of the doctor, fourth.

Salemman Nyambui of Tanzania retained his two-mile title in a front-running 8:35.2, with Britain Tony Staynings second in 8:40.1.

Mark Belger won the 880 in 1:49.9. Herman Frazier captured the 500 in a 56.4 photo-finish with Leighton Briesley and Stan Vinson overtaking Fred Sowerby in the stretch to win the 600 in 1:09.7.

Franklin Jacobs took the high jump at seven feet four inches and Earl Bell won the pole vault at 17 and one-half feet.

In Auckland, Natalia Marasescu of Romania set an unofficial world best 2,000-meters time of five minutes 39.0 seconds during an international athletic meeting here Saturday.

Marasescu, the women's world mile record holder, eclipsed a second off the previous best time recorded by former Olympic 1,500-meters champion Ludmila Bragi of the Soviet Union during a 3,000-meters race.

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Vishwanath 120 not out

India overhauls sloppy W. Indies

WEST INDIES' first innings total of 228 by the close of the second day of the fourth Test here, Saturday.

India's score owed a lot to the West Indies' poor catching.

Vishwanath hit 10 fours on his way to 50 in 98 minutes before lunch, then was dropped twice off easy chances at 66 and 79. He went on to dominate three half-century partnerships, adding 69 for the third wicket, 70 for the fourth and 70 with Syed Kirmani, who scored 33, for the eighth. He reached his hundred in four and a half hours.

Sylvester Clarke and Norbert Phillip took three wickets each, although Clarke had three catches dropped off his bowling.

The Indian total was boosted by a remarkable 42 extras.

Pakistan disappoints

In other cricket Saturday, the forceful innings of World Series star Imran Khan represented the only Pakistani challenge to Auckland Saturday as the touring team lost the first match of its New Zealand tour.

Imran's undefeated 73 gave the Pakistan total some respectability as they chased Auckland's 185 for nine in the 35-over one-day match.

At one stage, Pakistan, facing some lively howling, was 60 for eight; but then Imran went on the offensive and reached 50 in 80 minutes.

Anwar Khan with 16 and Iqbal Qasim with 12 wagged the tail.

Tooley in trouble

Meanwhile in Sydney, Australian Test batsman Peter Tooley must have been the most dejected man on the ground when Saturday's Benson and Hedges one-day cup match against England was abandoned because of rain.

Only 40 minutes of play was possible before rain brought a halt to the match. Play was

PHOTO BY AP

Miami votes to stage Knoetze fight

MIAMI BEACH, Florida, Jan. 13 (Agencies) — The Miami Beach Boxing Commission voted Saturday to approve the heavyweight fight between Kalle Knoetze of South Africa and Bill Sharkey of New York, scheduled later in the day.

Chairman Edward Lasomore abstained in the 4-0 vote, which cleared the final block to the fight which has been protested by civil rights advocates. Many of them were on hand at the commission meeting.

The commission's vote came just over four hours before Knoetze was to fight Sharkey in a nationally televised bout at the Miami Beach Convention Center.

Civil rights groups have fought to stop the bout noting that Knoetze is "the worst kind of representative of South African racial policies," and pointing out that Knoetze as a white South African policeman in 1977 shot a 15-year-old black youth in the legs. All charges against the black youth were dropped.

The Rev. Jesse Jackson, the head of Operation Push, told the commission Saturday "you have a moral responsibility and must make a moral judgment."

Meager

The meager merits of the fight itself were overshadowed Tuesday when the U.S. State Department revoked Knoetze's visa, and it appeared the fight would be cancelled.

But Friday, Knoetze's lawyer requested a federal court to issue a restraining order preventing the U.S. Government from revoking the boxer's visa and it was granted by Judge Norman Roettger in Orlando, Florida. A hearing was set for

PHOTO BY AP

'Moral judgment'

Miami votes to stage Knoetze fight

PHOTO BY AP

OPEC, other oil states plan talks in March, says U.K. aide

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 13 (AP) — Four major oil producing countries not part of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are to meet in March with four members of the organization, Britain's Minister of Energy Dickson Mabon has said.

"It will be an informal meeting," Mabon told a news conference in Mexico City Friday after meeting with Mexican oil officials.

He said Mexico, Norway, Canada and Great Britain will attend the conference, initiated by Venezuela. They will be joined by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Algeria.

There is not likely to be any pressure from the four OPEC states for the four non-members to join the organization, Mabon said, and stressed it would just be an informal meeting for an exchange of views especially in regards to current technology.

His meeting with officials of Mexico's national oil mono-



British Minister of Energy Dickson Mabon

poly, Pemex, resulted in no major developments. Both sides agreed to attend the March meeting and to explore further the possibility of nuclear cooperation, including trading uranium for British Petroleum.

Alaska oil reportedly to meet Israeli needs

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 (R) — The United States will consider selling Israel oil from Alaska if the Jewish state asks for help in meeting its energy needs, "The Washington Post" said Saturday.

The new government in Iran, which used to supply Israel with 80,000 barrels of oil a day, has said it will stop supplies to Israel and South Africa.

The United States promised, as part of the 1975 Sinai agreement, to supply Israel with oil if its other sources were withdrawn.

The "Post" said a senior planning group of U.S. government agencies was considering how to meet any Israeli request for help.

Decree next month

Portugal to invite foreign banks

LISBON, Jan. 13 (AP) — Finance Minister Jacinto Nunes will approve a decree law authorizing the operation of private investment companies in Portugal next month, a ministry spokeswoman said Saturday.

The spokeswoman, Oterosa Alves Martins, said Nunes, number two man in the independent government of Carlos Mota Pinto which took office

He said no other trade questions had been discussed.

He also declined to say whether talks dealt with Mexico's oil policy vis-a-vis the United States. "What Mexico does with its gas is of interest to us," Mabon said. "But we do not want to get involved in discussions between these two friendly nations. The last thing we want to do is interfere."

Mabon, 53, said he visited Pemex's rapidly expanding oil facilities in the state of Tabasco in Mexico's golden belt oil area.

Discussions included offshore drilling and technologies, Mabon said, adding that the British had new technologies to offer because of their experience in the North Sea.

He said Britain would be self-sufficient in oil by 1980, producing and using two million barrels a day.

The exchange of nuclear technology was also on the agenda in the meetings, Mabon said.

Britain would be willing to provide enriched uranium to Mexico, he said, because there are no problems with international safeguards regarding the special uranium derivative when dealing with the country.

But he added Britain was very interested in obtaining Mexican uranium and was willing to consider any request to help the nation develop its uranium reserves.

He said negotiations were still under way with OPEC to set a firm date, but the meeting was expected to take place in London.

He said pricing of oil was not expected to be discussed.

in December, would issue the decree as part of a drive to attract foreign investments to boost the country's ailing economy.

The draft of a decree to create private investment companies was presented by the Bank of Portugal last May.

Economists say the measure could anticipate a partial return to private banking, following the nationalization of the banks in March, 1975, several months after the fall of the rightist dictatorship.

She also confirmed reports that the ministry was negotiating with a group of unspecified foreign banks to raise a 100-million loan for the country's main credit institution to finance projects in industries



JET ENGINE: An advanced technology jet engine for McDonnell Douglas' new DC-9 Super 80 transport aircraft is seen being tested at Quartzsite, Ariz. USA. A senior flight engineer wears a helmet to communicate with his control center while he watches the engine during a test run.

Modern steel plant a top Chinese goal

PEKING, Jan. 13 (AP) — The Capital Steel Works here is what an American expert calls "a very gung-ho operation, a classical example of the Chinese maximizing from what they had: which wasn't very much."

A 60-year-old complex belching fire and smoke near Peking's western hills, it is a witness to the drawbacks and difficulties, the promise and performance of Chinese technology as it struggles to modernize itself by the start of the 21st century.

America's Bethlehem Steel Corp. is giving it a helping hand. Thanks to innovation, hard work and team spirit, its ancient mines, blast furnaces, converters and rolling mills turned out 11 million tons of iron ore, 2.3 million tons of pig iron and 1.3 million tons of steel last year. This was well above the annual quota.

In comparison to American or West European mills, the Capital is almost a museum piece, "a 1955-58 technology in terms of equipment and people getting results out necessarily at the highest efficiency," says the American, who prefers not to be identified.

He added, "You have to put things in their proper time frame. It is easy to be critical

of what they have. But you must remember that they started with Russian lease-lease. At inflated prices. They gave them 1955 technology at 1963 prices, and the Chinese have had to learn from trial and error."

In the steel industry, he added, China's greatest assets are a high quality of engineers, dedication and determination. All they lack is know-how.

Bethlehem's contribution, a multi-million dollar project, will be to help modernize the open-cut iron mines at Chian An, in Hopei province, 250 kilometers from Peking.

Under a first phase agreement concluded last November, it will supply 154-ton trucks to replace the 27-ton trucks now in operation; electric shovels of 20-cubic meters capacity compared to the 4.5-cubic meter ones now in use and generally help expand the facilities. It has two men now on the scene and will have more once they reach further agreement next month. The U.S. Allies Chalmers people also are about to sign a contract to quality test the iron ore.

The Davits Company of Britain is involved in modernizing the Capital plant here. Japan, West Germany, France and the United States also are taking part in unspecified ways

Swedish company said to get Turkey's nuclear plant order

ANKARA, Jan. 13 (R) —

A Swedish firm is to get the contract to build Turkey's first nuclear power plant, a Turkish newspaper claimed Saturday.

However, there was no official announcement on which the three foreign firms bidding, would be awarded the contract.

Turkish independent newspaper "Oliyliye" wrote Saturday that the Swedish firm of "Asea-Atom" had been selected at the end of a first elimination process by Turkish electricity department.

The representatives of Asea-Atom would be invited to Ankara shortly for preliminary

negotiations, the paper said.

The other oil firms contending for the contract of Turkey's first nuclear power

plant to be built in Adana near the southern port of Mersin, are Italy's "Ansaldo" and "Westinghouse" of the United States.

Heath, Perez view oil, North-South Dialogue'

CARACAS, Jan. 13 (R) — Former British Conservative Prime Minister Edward Heath has discussed oil with Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez.

Venezuela, a member of the

Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), is the world's fifth-biggest exporter.

Heath and Perez Friday discussed the "North-South Dialogue" between rich and poor nations.

Saudi Arabian Government Tenders

Authority	Description	No. of Tender	Price SR	Closing Date
* Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs	Temporary asphalting of some rural roads under Al-Kharj municipality	90-98/99	1000	Feb. 19
* " "	Temporary asphalting of some roads under Sulayil municipality	72-97/98	1500	Feb. 21
* " "	Temporary asphalting of some rural roads in Ohod Al-Masraha (in Al-Tawal village)	91-98/99	500	Feb. 24
* " "	Fencing of graveyard in Al-Tawal village	26-96/97	200	Feb. 24
* Directorate General of Investigations	Repairs to its building in Jeddah, Kilo 3	xx	150	Jan. 21
* Municipality of Jeddah	Illumination of some localities with suspension lamps	3	100	Feb. 12
* Ministry of Health	X-ray films and allied articles for 79/80	489	100	Jan. 31
* " "	Dental equipment for 79/80	490	150	Feb. 3
* " "	Medical requirements for 79/80	491	200	Feb. 4



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SHIP MOVEMENTS UP TO THE MORNING OF 13TH JANUARY 1979

1-VESSELS DISCHARGING BERTH VESSEL	AGENT	CARGO	ARR.DATE
1A —	—	—	—
2 —	—	—	—
3 BENDEARG (BARGES) EX ATLANTIC FOREST	ALATAS KANOO	GEN. TIMBER CONTRS. RICE/POUL/GENERAL	12/1/1979 5/1/1979
4 FORT NICHOLSON	A.E.T. BABA/BOUD	GEN./PAPER/OIL APPLES DURRA/VEHICLES	11/1/1979 12/1/1979
5 BOSTONIAN	ALTA/ALTA	BANANAS	12/1/1979
6 TUCURUCA	ALPHA ALWANI	GEN. TIMBER OEN/THIMBER CEMENT	12/1/1979 12/1/1979
7 HELLENIC HERO	—	—	—
8 SINCERE TRADER	—	—	—
9 —	—	—	—
10 ZINNIA	ALSAADA	BAGGED CEMENT	30/12/1978
11 IBN HAYYAN	KANOO	CONTRS. GEN. STEEL	11/1/1979
12 —	—	—	—
13 —	—	—	—
14 EAGLE GLORY	ALSAADA	BAGGED RICE	5/1/1979
15 MARE TRANQUILLO	HAROOM H.S.S.C.	BAGGED CEMENT CONTAINERS	5/1/1979 12/1/1979
16 CASILDA OEL MAR	—	—	—
17 —	—	—	—
18 IONIAN CARRIER	ROLACO	BULK CEMENT	5/1/1979
19 ROBERT L.D.	AL SARAH O.C.E.	BULK CEMENT CHICKEN/VEGETABLES	8/1/1979 5/1/1979
20 OCEAN FREEZER	STAR NAV.	BAGGED CEMENT	12/1/1979
21 TOKYO REEFER	S.A.M.A.	BANANAS ACCOMMODATION SHIP	5/1/1979
22 —	—	—	—
23 FILIPINAS SAUDI I	REZAYAT	CONTAINERS HOUSING UNITS/ASSETS	12/1/1979
24 SAN PEDRO	REZAYAT	CONTAINERS ASSETS	12/1/1979
25 PORT NELSON	—	—	—
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27 —	—	—	—
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44 FU CHIAO	—	FRUIT/CHICKENS/MEAT	11/1/1979
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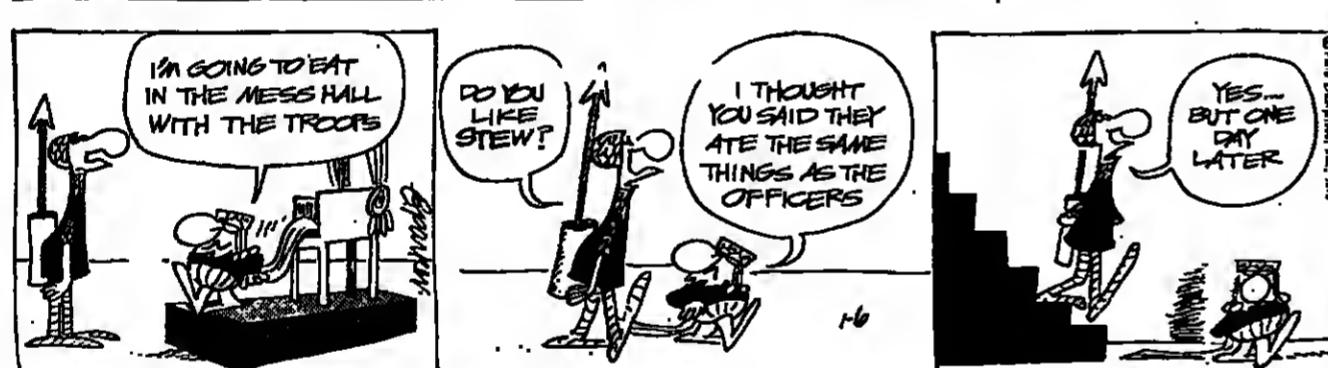
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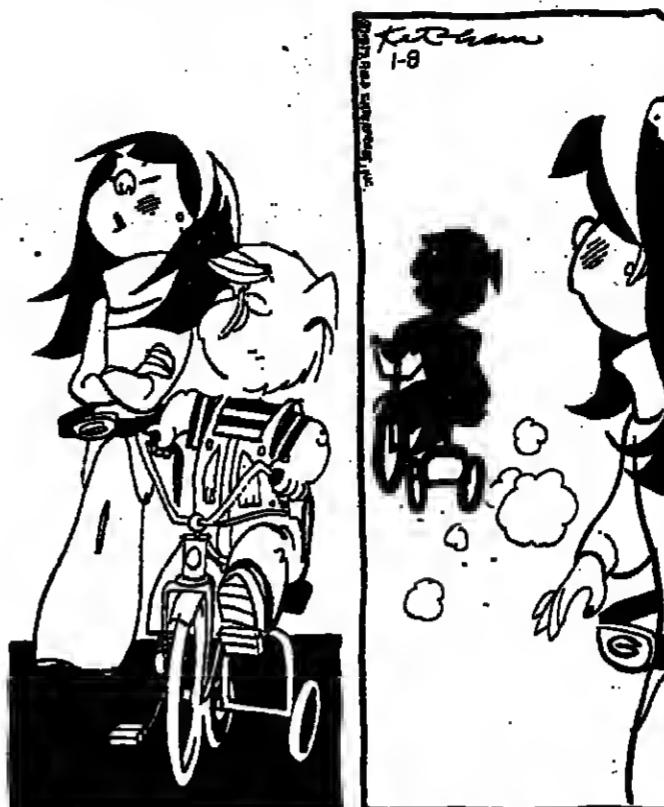
HAGAR

WIZARD



arab news

Dennis the Menace



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS

1 Porter's "Fools"

5 Partner of kind

10 Famous biochemist

11 Fastened again

15 Ugandan leader

16 "My kingdom for ..."

17 Historical stone

18 Two rows

19 -trice (instantly)

20 Exempted

23 Insect

24 Composer

25 Greek island

26 Appointment

27 More expensive

28 Never: Ger.

29 Hardy

30 Go wrong

31 Little night-club sl.

35 Attacked

37 Jot

38 Paucity of tennis

39 Shield

42 Sun sentinel

43 "I'm

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LEWIS CAPTION

LITERATURE

ANTI-LINE ODDS

DEBATES

HOD

EVERY LOUD

SIFTERS

WATITE

IRON CASH

NIGHT

CLOUDS

HUMID

ELUCID

LIME

RESALE

ASPER

ETHY

PEERS

Yesterday's Answer

28 Depression

29 Greek island

30 Phain

32 Noted

33 Mr. Hyde to possum

34 Groucho's

35 Dr. Jekyll

36 - B. Drift-

verdant

wood

37 " - Si Bon"

38 Soviet news

39 East Indian

cedar

40 Jump the

41 Sky: Chinese

42 Jump the

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6.7.1401H belonging to Mr.
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any claim against him then
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PAGE 14

Food short in shops; industry crippled

British truck strike lays off 500,000

LONDON, Jan. 13 (UPI) — The cabinet's Emergencies Committee Saturday reviewed contingency plans as a pay strike by 100,000 truck drivers crippled British industry.

Some 500,000 workers were estimated to have been laid off as a result of the road haulage men's intensive picketing of ports and storage depots to stop raw materials and goods reaching factories.

The one bright development that Home secretary Merlyn Rees could report to the prime minister at Saturday's meeting of key ministers was the two-to-one vote by fuel tanker drivers in Northern Ireland to call off their strike and return to work on Monday.

This stoppage had led to the British government imposing a

state of emergency in the province and dispatching extra troops to maintain essential services. The tanker men decided to follow their colleagues on the mainland and accept a pay offer giving them a 78 sterling (\$156) basic weekly wage.

But in England, Wales and Scotland the industrial picture looked bleak as more and more firms announced production cuts and plant closures. They included Dunlop, which shut its four tire factories, and British Leyland, which has started laying off workers at some of its 60 car plants.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey has forecast two million workers could be made idle by the end of next week unless the dispute is settled. It is over the truck drivers' claim for 65 sterling (\$130) for a 35-hour week, representing a big increase to current basic rates of between 48 sterling (\$96) and 53 sterling (\$106) for a 40-hour week.

The government has established regional emergency committees in the main cities

versus claim for 65 sterling (\$130) for a 35-hour week, representing a big increase to current basic rates of between 48 sterling (\$96) and 53 sterling (\$106) for a 40-hour week.

It is the picketing of secondary targets that has caused extensive disruption to industry and led some shops to order rationing on customers to food such as sugar and frozen vegetables because of panic buying by shoppers.

Sir John Methven, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry complained bitterly Friday that the picketing of firms not directly involved in the dispute had "put a stranglehold on the country."

The government has established regional emergency committees in the main cities

to maintain essential supplies by consulting with local branches of the giant Transport and General Workers Union which has made the truck drivers strike official.

The committee, staffed by civil servants, are giving priority to easing the food situation — including animal feeds for farms — and to ensure hospitals, schools and old people's homes received necessary frozen vegetables because of panic buying by shoppers.

Adding to the general gloom

is a threatened rail strike next Tuesday and Thursday by locomotive drivers in pursuit of a 10 per cent — seven sterling (\$14) a week — productivity bonus, and a strike by water authority men in north west England has meant a million households in the area are without water this weekend.

Late News



EMPTY: Weekend shoppers in a south London supermarket face a bare meat counter as the truck drivers' strike cuts off food supplies. The Cabinet Crisis Committee met Saturday to discuss the deteriorating situation. (UPI photo)

Egypt, Sudan aides vow mutual defense

KHARTOUM, Jan. 13 (UPI) — Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil said Saturday Cairo will defend Sudan "immediately, strongly and decisively" against the "maneuvers of foreign intervention."

Khalil was speaking at the inaugural session of a policy-coordinating conference grouping 30 Egyptian and Sudanese cabinet ministers.

The two countries signed in 1974 a "political and economic integration program," which they followed two years afterwards by a joint defense pact, with the aim of paving the way to an eventual political union.

Khalil said integration should serve to "protect our nation against the maneuvers of foreign intervention at the entrance of the Red Sea and around Egypt and Sudan. Any aggression on either country is an aggression on both which should be confronted immediately, strongly and decisively," he said.

Israelis recapture 2 of 8 convicts

TEL AVIV, Jan. 13 (UPI) — Police and border guards recaptured two of the eight convicts who practically walked out of Israel's best guarded, maximum security jail in Ramle Monday.

A police spokesman said the two brothers were spotted inside a taxi which stopped at a roadblock before crossing into

Although Khalil did not specify the nature of the "maneuvers of foreign intervention," he obviously referred to the escalating communist influence in Ethiopia, South Yemen and Libya.

Egyptian officials often speak of a grand Soviet design to encircle both Egypt and Sudan, which they vowed to resist. The current developments in Iran have added to their worry.

But Khalil said, "We are confident that integration between our two peoples, which have massive natural and human resources, will turn Egypt and Sudan into an economic and political power that might be reckoned with a thousand times."

Sudanese Vice President Rashid Al-Tabar, also addressing the inaugural session, said the current situation in Africa and the Arab world is "highly complicated."



Mustafa Khalil



President Numeiri

the occupied West Bank of Jordan. The taxi was headed for the town of Kalkilia.

Five of the six convicts who are still at large were serving life terms for murder. They include a "hit man" for the French underworld.

Police posted an unprecedented \$5,250 reward for each of the convicts — \$42,008 for the

whole group.

A police investigation showed the eight convicts had inside help in staging their jailbreak. They hid in a corner of the jail's mess hall, crawled through a service window into the kitchen, sawed down the bars on a window and went onto a first story roof.

But in a radio-telephone in-

contradicts their religion and their nationality."

"Prepare for free elections. Transfer power to the newly elected assembly."

But a spokesman for National Front leader Karim Sanjabi, who heads the country's political opposition, said he knew nothing about the formation of a revolutionary council. Sanjabi would be expected to be a prominent member.

"It is possible that the Shah, who will be forced to leave, will commit an even greater crime — that is, a military coup," the aide quoted Khomeini.

"That is his last weapon. But the courageous people of Iran know that the army, apart from some bloodthirsty men who hold important posts....will not permit themselves to be a part of such a crime which

is.

Shah

tion with Assad. Syria's Prime Minister Muhammed Ali Hafez and Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdol Halim Khaddam, also attended.

The sources said Hoss and Assad reviewed all aspects of the current situation and the Lebanese state's plan to deal with it.

Cambodian

try's foreign policy seeks above all to promote cooperation with all nations.

Despite reports of Vietnamese units closing in to wipe out troops left near the Thai border, Associated Press newsmen who Saturday traveled along wide areas of the 800-kilometer frontier heard only scattered sounds of gunfire.

Meanwhile more than 600 Chinese diplomats and advisers who fled Cambodia overland earlier this week Saturday boarded the 10,000-ton Chinese ship Ming Hua and were expected to sail home soon.

Later, in a broadcast monitored in Bangkok, Vietnam and the new Cambodian regime announced Saturday their two leaders would meet "soon" in Phnom Penh to negotiate a friendship treaty.

Medical supplies airlifted to Huey Fong

HONG KONG, Jan. 13 (AP) — In an effort to prevent an outbreak of disease, the Hong Kong government Saturday delivered two large cartons of medical supplies to the Huey Fong, stranded off Hong Kong with some 3,000 Vietnamese refugees aboard.

The 2,290-ton freighter has been refused entry since arriving here 21 days ago because its next official port of call after picking up the refugees was the Taiwanese port of Kaohsiung and not the colony.

The government also disclosed that a Hong Kong Port doctor called Captain Shu Wenshin on the medical "hot line" to emphasize that he should "ensure that his passengers exercised personal, environmental and food hygiene by washing their hands before eating and using disinfectant which has been supplied by the government."

The captain apparently said there was no one on board the Huey Fong requiring "urgent medical attention at the moment."

The "hot line" was specially arranged to assist Shu in meeting his responsibilities for the health and hygiene of those aboard the Huey Fong, the government said.

The medical supplies included antibiotics, cough mixture, medicine for diarrhea, vitamin tablets and other common drugs.

It was the fifth consignment of medical supplies provided the Huey Fong since the vessel arrived here Dec. 23, the government said.

But in a radio-telephone in-

To prevent disease

sex and most of us are suffering greatly" Lau Kowk Tung said.

"It is very cold on the ship and the people are very depressed," he said.

Lau said the refugees have no intention of sailing to another port.

In Stockholm the government said Friday Sweden would receive 250 refugees from Vietnam.

The Swedish decision is in response to a request by the United Nations refugee commissioner.

"Since the first half of 1978, when the situation for the refugees deteriorated dramatically, the government has tried to aid the refugees in the way it considered most suitable," the government said, noting Sweden gave economic contributions to the refugee commissioners.

Americans settle in for bitter cold snap

NEW YORK, Jan. 13 (AP) — Blizzard conditions paralyzed traffic in Texas and Kansas early Saturday and at least two deaths were blamed on a storm-related power outage in Portland, Oregon, that affected more than 12,000 persons and caused many families to resort to open-flame heat.

Authorities said a Portland couple burned to death and their child was hospitalized in critical condition when a mattress ignited, apparently when sparks flew from a burning fireplace nearby.

A fast-moving storm in the Texas Panhandle reduced visibility to zero, making highway travel impossible in many areas. Winds of up to 50 mph were reported in Dumas, and drifts of up to 2 feet were reported in Dalhart.

The National Weather Service said cold temperatures combined with high winds to

approximate 40 below zero weather and warned motorists not to leave vehicles.

In Kansas, a blizzard in the Colorado Rockies neared up to 69 inches of snow and high winds that closed four-wheel-drive vehicles.

A few winter storms reported developing in the Midwest Saturday with warnings posted in parts of southern Illinois, northern Iowa, and all but the eastern portion of Arkansas.

Freezing rain early Saturday reached from Delaware to much of Virginia, across central Tennessee, a southwestern Missouri, eastern Oklahoma, and southern Kansas. Rain fell over the central and Gulf Coast states and then half of the Coast, with thunderstorms lashed over Florida.

The royal duck hunt was held every year in tundra and winter since two Imperial families settled over Tokyo.

Until seven years ago, the hunters bagged 12 ducks.

Watanabe set a record netting 14 ducks in two hours. Uemura, the environmental official to take part in the event, bagged 10.

The royal duck hunt has been held every year in tundra and winter since two Imperial families settled over Tokyo.

Until seven years ago, the emperors dressed in attire worn by the emperors' name, never attended. A member of the royal family used to be his proxy. Now the Imperial Household Agency officials are the hosts.

At parties in the 1960s as many as 4,000 ducks were netted at the hunt.

Some were served up as delicacies for gourmets while the rest were usually packaged as preserves.

The Samarians called his mother, who telephoned the police.

Moss pleaded guilty to a charge of arson, was put on probation for three years and ordered to undergo treatment at a psychiatric hospital.

Saturday, the few who participated in the modified netting ate barbecue duck and kept warm with cups of a Japanese drink.

From page one

Shah

ed by Tuesday, after which the Shah will go abroad on his leave of absence, court sources said.

Ardesir Zahedi, a close confidant of the Shah, was reportedly to have left Tehran Saturday to return to Washington where he is Iran's ambassador to the United States. There was speculation that Zahedi would be making security arrangements for the Shah to sit out the crisis and undergo medical treatment in the United States.

In Paris, a Khomeini aide said a "revolutionary council" already had begun its work to prepare for a provisional government, which would:

"Create a constitutional assembly, chosen by the people, to approve the new constitution."

contradicts their religion and their nationality."

"Prepare for free elections. Transfer power to the newly elected assembly."

But a spokesman for National Front leader Karim Sanjabi, who heads the country's political opposition, said he knew nothing about the formation of a revolutionary council. Sanjabi would be expected to be a prominent member.

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"That is his last weapon. But the courageous people of Iran know that the army, apart from some bloodthirsty men who hold important posts....will not permit themselves to be a part of such a crime which

is."

In the past, Israel has reacted to Palestinian raids with massive retaliation. In March, 1978 the Israeli army reacted to the bloodiest ever Palestinian strike into the Jewish state by invading southern Lebanon.

Palestinian commandos have been on alert in southern Lebanon for several days and there were fears in Beirut that the DFLP operation dedicated to the late Algerian President Houari Boumediene would elicit harsh reprisals. United Nations officials in southern Lebanon have already reported a recent Israeli military buildup in the area.

Camodian

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Uemura, director general of the Environmental Agency. The wild ducks are set free after tiny identification markings are affixed to their legs.

Uemura and Michio Watanabe, agriculture, forestry and

fisheries minister, were the only cabinet officials to join a handful of participants Saturday.

Nets

In snowy weather at Shinjuku Imperial Duck Preserve, the environmental official to take part in the event, bagged 10.

The royal duck hunt has been held every year in tundra and winter since two Imperial families settled over Tokyo.

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